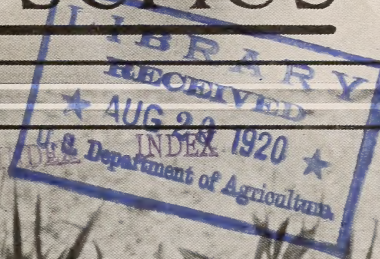


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6218 / *Sup* MAY 18 1914 INDEX
Horsford's Nurseries



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM

Charlotte - Vermont
1914

Explanatory Notes

IT IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD that this list is not completed until my Autumn Supplement is sent out, about August 15. All who have applied for this list will also receive the Supplement at the season of issue.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS will please remember that shrubs, trees and vines are not admitted from the States at all seasons. They are admitted in spring, commencing March 15, until May 15, and in the fall, commencing Sept. 26, until Dec. 1. Postage to Canada same as in the United States.

EXPRESS RATES ON NURSERY STOCK are 20 per cent less than on other ordinary matter. Ours is the American or National Express, and we can send as far as these lines go at very much reduced rates. To send 11 pounds from here to St. Louis costs only 35 cents, with 3 cents for each additional pound; 13 pounds to Chicago costs 35 cents, with 2½ cents for each additional pound; 35 pounds may be sent to Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Concord (N. H.), or to New York City, for 35 cents, and for each additional pound 1 cent will be added. Of course, when a package must go through the hands of more than one company, the express will be greater.

MY PRICES include boxing, packing—except in the case of trees and shrubs (see instructions under that department)—and delivery to my nearest freight, post office or express office.

SEPARATE OFFERS FOR FREE DELIVERY have been added to my prices, for those who wish plants sent by post, or prepaid. I shall reserve the right to send either by post or prepaid express at these rates, and want the name of your express office as well as your post office, whether the order is sent by post or not. These estimates by post may not always be exact, but when an excess of postage is sent, I will either make up the deficiency in plants or return the excess. Where prices by post are not given, it is understood that the plants are too large for mailing.

THE PRICES FOR SEEDS INCLUDE POSTAGE.

I SHALL ALWAYS ENDEAVOR to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I shall be glad to make matters right.

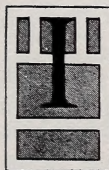
IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD by the purchaser of these goods that, while I use my utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and seeds of germinating quality, and both true to name, I will not, in any way, be responsible for the failure of any, and if they cannot be accepted on these terms, they must be returned within five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have, and the season following the planting, that I feel that my responsibility must end when the plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all its costs.

REMITTANCE may be sent at my risk by post-office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft, check or registered letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in large quantities, lower prices will be given, if my stock is sufficient.

FRED'K H. HORSFORD
Charlotte, Vermont



Perennials from Seed



THIS is more difficult to grow some of the perennials from seed than the annuals. In a light, sandy loam, almost all can be readily grown in frames shaded so the surface of the soil is kept moist. After the seeds of perennials are once sown, they should be kept moist until they germinate. Occasionally one finds a difficult kind to manage, such as *Heuchera sanguinea*, which had better be started in the greenhouse. A few others do better with me sown at certain seasons. For example, I have had better success with the Oriental Poppy sown the last of August and transplanted in spring, and with *Campanula Medium* sown just before winter on the surface of the ground, without covering, and transplanted after the plants got to be of pretty good size in the spring. Here, so far north, late-transplanted perennials do not amount to much. I like to get the seeds in as early in spring as possible for a good, strong stock for the next year. A good shading for the little plants, when grown in frames, is cotton cloth until the seeds have germinated; then a shade made of lath racks with spaces between the lath half as wide as the lath, which admits of sufficient light and good circulation. Plants do not damp off under these except in very damp, rainy spells, when all shading could be left off. One cause for a good many failures of perennials from seeds is that they are covered too heavily, so they cannot come up. No small seeds should be covered, and the larger ones do not require such deep planting as is often supposed. When the young seedlings are transplanted, which may be done as soon as they are large enough to be handled, they should be shaded for a time at first until the little plants get a start. Some perennials do not come up the first year, and occasionally there will be a kind which may not come up until the third year. Some of the Clematises and many of the Irises have to lie in the ground over winter before they come up.

Protecting Plants

I like a little protection for nearly all the hardy plants in winter; not a protection so much against frost, for this is natural to them, but a protection against the mild winter weather. Plants that are hardy enough for the severest winter weather may be killed by alternate freezing and thawing. Nature, in many instances, provides this protection in the dead foliage falling about the plants; yet we cannot tell just how much of this exposure each species will bear during the winter nor just how much it will have to bear. Our hardest meadow grasses are frequently killed out in open winters, as is the case with winter cereals. With hardy perennials it is much the same. Species that are native to coldest climates—that will stand almost any amount of cold, freezing weather—are often injured by alternate freezing and thawing, but a covering of 2 or 3 inches of swale or beaver-meadow hay protects them from such sudden changes, and they come out from their covering in spring as fresh and green as those from under a snowbank. A few of the more tender sorts may need 3 inches of forest leaves under the hay, but these are not necessary except for tender sorts. For the exclusion of all frost for species that will not bear freezing, 6 to 10 inches of the leaves under the hay will be required.

ACHILLEA. YARROW, MILFOIL.

A. filipendulina (*A. Eupatorium*). This fine plant from the shores of the Caspian Sea grows 2 to 3 feet high; flowers bright yellow, in flat heads, and with lace-like foliage. June to September. Nice to plant among shrubbery, evergreens, or for back border. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. Millefolium, var. **roseum**. A handsome variety of the common Yarrow, with rose-colored or almost crimson flowers in August. A charming plant when in bloom. Propagated by division. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

A. Ptarmica, var. **"The Pearl."** Full-double white flowers, very fine for cutting, which remain fresh a long time. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. tomentosa. Low, woody plant, 8 inches high; many bright yellow flowers in June. Wants rather dry soil or rockwork. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

ACONITUM. MONKSHOOD, WOLFSBANE. A most charming group of plants, but the roots are very poisonous if eaten, and it is dangerous to plant near vegetables, or where children are liable to get them. Common garden soil suits them; also do well in shade of deciduous trees.

A. autumnale. This species blooms very late; in fact, is often in flower at the time the ground freezes here in November. Flowers blue. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. Lycotomum. PALE YELLOW WOLFSBANE. Stems simple, slender, 3 to 6 ft. Flowers in racemes; yellow or whitish. June to Sept. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

A. Napellus. Probably the best and most reliable Monkshood, blooming the last of June. It is the most poisonous species. Flowers blue or nearly white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. bicolor. This form with blue-and-white flowers is very showy, and it seems to be comparatively free from blight with me. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17c. each, \$1.60 per doz.

A. Storkianum. Dark blue flowers and pinnate lobed leaves. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

ACORUS Calamus. SWEET FLAG. A bog plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. The long, light green leaves are quite pretty. Height 2 to 4 ft. N., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, 95 cts. per doz.

ACTÆA alba. WHITE BANEERRY. Grows about 2 feet high, bearing short heads of white flowers in spring and white berries in autumn. Native of rich woods and useful to plant in shady corners. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

A. rubra. RED BANEERRY. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with short spikes of small, white flowers; to red berries in late summer. Useful for rockery and wild garden. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ADONIS vernalis. PHEASANT'S-EYE. One of the most attractive early-blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow, 2 to 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established. Particularly fine for growing in front of shrubbery or higher-growing perennials, where it will increase rapidly. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

AJUGA Genevensis. Bright blue flowers in long, dense spikes which nearly cover the foliage. Useful in the shade or the rockery. June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

ALTHÆA rosea (Single Hollyhocks). More permanent and hardy than the double, and, when planted with a deep green background, such as arbovitæ hedge, they afford a most striking, majestic and picturesque effect. One of the most distinctive "old-fashioned flowers." Fine among shrubbery and will last for years when once established. Summer.

A.—, Double Sulphur-Yellow. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A.—, Double Red. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A.—, Single Mixed Plants. N., \$1 per doz.; P., \$1.15 per doz.

A.—, Mixed Double. N., \$1.50 per doz.; P., \$1.65 per doz.

A.—, Seeds, Mixed Double and Mixed Single. 8 cts. per pkt., \$1 per oz.

ALYSSUM argenteum. A fine species, compact in habit, a foot or more high. Flowers yellow, in clustered heads, in summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

A. saxatile, var. compactum. MADWORT. One of the best, with handsome masses of bright yellow flowers in May. Fine for wall-gardens, the common border, or in fact any location where early spring flowers are desired. Grows about a foot high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANCHUSA Italica. Grows 3 to 4 feet high; flowers blue or purple, in June. It makes an interesting border plant, or is good to plant among shrubs. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, Dropmore Var. A fine new form, with pure blue flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

ANEMONE. WINDFLOWER. Belongs to the natural order of *Ranunculaceae*, or Crowfoot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive, hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist, but well drained, is what they like; yet, for these, any good garden soil seems to suit. The border is the most suitable place, or some may be used about rockwork to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants, giving brilliant flowers in midwinter. *A. Japonica* is not quite hardy here without a covering, but I easily grow any of its varieties here by covering with 3 to 6 inches of straw manure.

A. Canadensis (A. Pennsylvanica). Flowers white or pale rose in June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. Japonica, Alice. Very tall, with beautiful, soft pink flowers.

A.—, var. Giant of the Whites. Very tall, with large, single, white flowers.

A.—, var. Honorine Joubert. A fine white-flowered form of easy culture.

A.—, var. Queen Charlotte. A fine, single form, with large flowers of delicate rose-pink. One of the best.

A.—, var. Whirlwind. White. Splendid, large flowers borne on long stems.

Price for each of the above kinds not priced, N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

[3]

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID

Anemone nemorosa, var. alba plena. COMMON WINDFLOWER, WOOD ANEMONE. This is the best form for cultivation, and will live where other forms fail. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

A. Pulsatilla. PASQUE FLOWER. A British species of much value, with very beautiful, violet-purple flowers appearing in early spring. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

A. sylvestris. This is one of the best in moist, sandy soils. Bears good-sized, delicate white flowers on long stems, in the latter part of May. It spreads a little from the root, forming good clumps or masses. The flowering season may be extended by free cutting, to prevent its going to seed. May. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.



Anemone nemorosa var. alba plena

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. CHAMOMILE. A native of England. Grows about a foot high, bearing in profusion handsome, daisy-shaped, yellow flowers which come in July and August. Good for cutting, easy of culture, and may be grown in any ordinary soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANTHERICUM Liliago. ST. BERNARD'S LILY. Grows about 15 inches high; flowers pure white; is quite hardy. May and June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

A. Liliastrum. See *Paradisea*.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. A valuable genus of alpine plants of many colors and sizes. Some are inclined to be biennial in cultivation, others last two or three years, while some are as permanent perhaps as any perennials.

*Aquilegia chrysantha*

***Aquilegia alpina*.** Grows about a foot high, having blue or sometimes paler flowers. Switzerland. Blooms in May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

***A. caerulea*.** This handsome Columbine from the Rocky Mountains is a most striking and showy kind with blue-and-white flowers, but it is not so durable as some. May. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

***A. Canadensis*.** AMERICAN WILD COLUMBINE, or HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers an inch long, red and yellow. A good plant for the rocky or shaded situations and does well under all conditions. Blooms in May. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

***A. chrysantha*.** GOLDEN SPURRED COLUMBINE. A hardy species from the Rocky Mountains. Vigorous in habit and a long time in flower. One of the best. The plant is bushy and attains a height of 2½ feet. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

***Aquilegia flabulata*.** A Japanese species with pale purple or nearly white flowers. It has proven to be quite hardy here. May., N., 15 cts., each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

***A. oxysepala*.** First in bloom and one of the most charming of all the Columbines. A native of Siberia, it is quite hardy and seems to be more permanent than many species. I have plants now growing at least six years old. It is not so tall as some, but spreads with age, making large clumps. Coming among the first spring flowers, I can think of no plant in my list of more value in its place. It seems to hold its characteristics better than most Columbines, not mixing and varying as most species do; this is owing, perhaps, to the fact that most of its flowers come before other species. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

***A. Sibirica*.** A fine, purple-flowered species which I regard as one of the best. Blooms in May. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each, seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

***A.*, var. *rubra*.** N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

***A. vulgaris*.** This old standard variety of Columbine is one of the most reliable, and is composed of many shades and forms. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture, it is capable of standing any ordinary garden soil and has sometimes escaped from cultivation and established itself by roadsides and in meadows. May and June. N., 12 cts. each; P. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

***A.*,— *alba*.** N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A.*,— var. *alba fl. pl. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

***A.*,— var. *Pink-flowered*.** A pretty form with pink or rose flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

***ARABIS albidia* (*A. Caucasica*).** A low, pubescent, early-blooming perennial, with white, fragrant flowers in loose racemes in early spring. Useful for rockwork, borders, or for covering steep banks, where it will increase rapidly. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

***ARMERIA alpina*.** ALPINE THRIFT. Pale pink or rose. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

***A. maritima*.** A rather good dwarf plant with pink or whitish flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

***ARUNCUS astilboides*.** A handsome perennial from Japan, with white flowers in spicate panicles. Somewhat like *Spiraea Aruncus*, but dwarfer in stature and a more graceful plant. Blooms in summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

ARISÆMA triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, INDIAN TURNIP. One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given. It selects a rich, moist soil. May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

ASARUM Canadense. SNAKEROOT, GINGERROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high; large, dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers very early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork. N., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. SWALLOWWORT, BUTTERFLY WEED. A very attractive plant when in flower. About 18 inches high, bearing in July and August large umbels of orange-yellow flowers, followed by long, curious pods. Nice for sunny portions of rockwork, or any well-drained soil in full sun. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 8c. per pkt.

ASPHODELINE lutea. The Asphodel of the Ancients, or King's Spear. Grows 2 to 4 feet high from a thick, fleshy root. Suited to almost any soil, partial shade or sun. Flowers in long racemes, yellow, in June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

ASTER lævis. Handsome sky-blue flowers in late September and early October. A very charming kind and healthier than some. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

A. macrophyllum. The large-leaved Aster, growing in shaded or half-shaded situations. Flowers white or bluish. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. One of the finest of our wild species, with stout, hairy stems, 3 to 6 feet high, according to soil. The beautiful violet-purple flower-heads are borne in large corymbs in September and October. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. roseus. Is a form with rosy flowers very much like the type in height and size of flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

A., Robert Parker. Two to 3 feet, with lavender-blue flowers an inch or so wide. It has been one of the healthiest Asters here, and not so subject to blight and mildew as some. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A. Tataricus. A tall, strong-growing, leafy-stemmed kind; has large, bluish purple flowers coming very late in the season. It spreads fast from the root, and a colony of a half a dozen will soon form a large clump. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ASTILBE Chinensis. Handsome pink flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

A. Davidii. This new plant recently introduced from China has elegant foliage, erect, graceful spikes of reddish purple flowers, and in favored locations attains 6 feet in height. Very fine for cutting. Was awarded a First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society in August, 1902. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

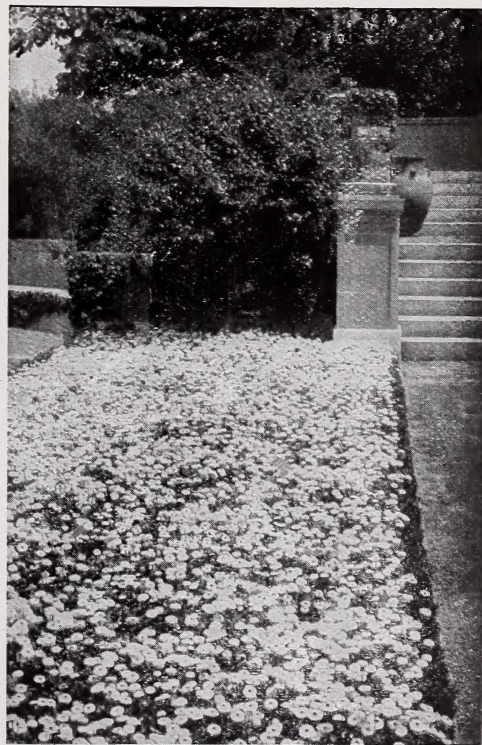
Astilbe Japonica (Spiræa Japonica). Grows 1 to 3 feet high, flowers white, in a racemose panicle. Japan. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

BAPTISIA alba, var. One to 1½ feet high, with numerous diverging branches and light purple flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

B. australis. Two feet high, with blue, pea-like flowers and dark green foliage. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly from June until frost. Dainty flowers of various colors—white, pink, rose-purple, etc.,—which are borne on short stalks. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts., per pkt.

BOCCONIA cordata (B. Japonica). PLUME POPPY. Large terminal panicles of buff-colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Often attains a height of 8 feet; fine for planting among shrubs. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Bellis perennis

BOLTONIA asteroides. This and the next variety are very useful in late autumn, coming with the asters at a time when most of the other flowers are past. It is difficult to say which of these is the better. This has white flowers borne on stems 2 to 8 feet high, and in a large mass; it is truly a grand plant. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

B. latisquama. Heads larger than in the preceding. A charming aster-like plant of late autumn. Flowers rosy-pink; very attractive. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

BRAUNERIA purpurea. PURPLE CONEFLOWER. It is a striking and handsome hardy perennial, if left in its place, at a proper distance in the back of the border; but at closer range it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. A native of the western states; summer to autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 8c. per pkt.

B. angustifolia. This resembles *Purpurea*, but flowers earlier and grows naturally in dryer and more rocky situations. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. OX-EYE. Quite a pretty plant, with daisy-like flowers of a trifle darker yellow than those of *Coreopsis lanceolata*. About 18 inches high. Good for cutting. June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. POPPY MALLOW. A trailing perennial of the Malva family, bearing a profusion of large, violet-crimson flowers. Hardy; of easy culture. Summer. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

CALTHA palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. The most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. N., 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 12c. each, 80c. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CALYSTEGIA. See *Convolvulus*.

CAMASSIA Cusickii. GIANT CAMASS. This, no doubt, is the largest Camass. It grows 3 to 4 feet high, from a large, pear-shaped bulb, bearing long, branching racemes of pale blue flowers in May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P. 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.



Boltonia latisquama

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID

Camassia esculenta. QUAMASH, or WILD HYACINTH. Flowers vary from dark blue to white. Native of Oregon and the Northwest. N. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

CAMPANULA. BELLFLOWER. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the alpine in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seeds. All but one or two of the following are perennials. May.

C. alliariæfolia. 1½ to 2 feet, branching at the top. Root leaves large, heart-shaped. Flowers white, borne in splendid racemes. 2 inches long. Asia Minor. Propagated by seeds. N., 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

C. Carpatica. Very charming plant, 6 to 8 inches high, with many handsome blue flowers an inch wide. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C.—, var. alba. The white form of this plant is very attractive. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. glomerata. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. latifolia. Flowers blue; 12 to 18 inches high; stem erect, simple. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

C. Medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. One of the most attractive biennials of the garden. Flowers purple, white or pale rose. Sometimes double. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. For seeds, see Annuals and biennials, page 49.

C.—, var. Double Rose. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

C. persicifolia, var. alba. Flowers white. June. A very pretty species. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. persicifolia, var. cærulea. Blue. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. punctata. A Siberian species, 15 to 18 inches high; flowers nearly white, spotted with red. It spreads from the roots, though not to become troublesome. It is a good border plant. June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds 6 cts. per pkt.

C. pyramidalis. STEEPLE BELLS, CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. Flowers disposed in long-panicled racemes and coming in July. Color blue. 4 to 5 feet. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. rhomboidalis. This reminds one very much of the little Harebell, and grows about as high. It is a very good plant for the rockery or wild garden. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Campanula persicifolia

Campanula rotundifolia. HAREBELL, BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Grows 6 to 12 inches high forming dense tufts. It is suited to the rock garden, will do in partial shade or in the open border. One of the most popular of our wild flowers; of easy culture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

CASSIA Marylandica. AMERICAN SENNA. This graceful and hardy perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, with numerous acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers in August. It makes a rather good showing, after becoming well established, as a midsummer hedge plant, where its foliage shows to good advantage until frost. It would make a good showing among

Cassia Marylandica, continued.

low shrubby where it could get full sun part of the day. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CATANANCHE cærulea. BLUE SUCCORY. A native of the south of Europe; attains a height of about 3 feet, and bears on ample stems for cutting, good-sized, daisy-shaped flowers of a pale blue or white in August. A good plant for the border, and when once established seems to be a permanent one. It adds a touch of very desirable color to the garden in late summer. It does not seem to spread from its scattered seed like many of its relative Compositæ. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

*Chrysanthemum coccineum*

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. BLUE CO-HOSH, or PAPOOSE-ROOT. Twelve to 30 inches high from a matted knotty rootstalk. Flowers in early spring, yellowish green, followed in autumn by berried fruit. Native to deep rich woods. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CENTAUREA dealbata. A rather good plant from Asia Minor, with red flowers, and growing from 8 to 24 inches high. It has been very permanent with me, and has not spread like others. It seems to attract the birds when in fruit, and it is often difficult to save any seed on this account. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

C. montana. Handsome blue flowers. Flowers in May and June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

C. macrocephala. This is a hardy plant from the Caucasus. It has numerous large, decurrent leaves and good-sized, yellow flower-heads in July. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Ruthenica. RUSSIAN KNAP-WEED. Hardy perennial, about 3 feet high, with pale yellow flower-heads in July. N., 20 cts. each, P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. A low, creeping plant, with light woolly upper leaves and pretty white flowers. Much used for edging, also to plant in crevices of walls or rockwork, where it keeps up a succession of bloom all summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CEPHALARIA Tatarica. Tall, 5 to 7 feet high, branching and bearing flowers at the ends of each branch. Rather coarse for the border, but fine in the wild garden or among shrubbery. Flowers creamy yellow, or nearly white in summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum (*Pyrethrum hybridum*). Very charming daisy-like flowers on long stems; fine for cutting. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. maximum. Flowers like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

Chrysanthemum Parthenium fl. pl. FEVERFEW. Glabrous perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with branching stems and handsome, double white flowers. N., 12c. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. sp., var. Shasta Daisy. White flowers. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

C. —, var. Alaska. 20 cts. each.

C. uliginosum. GIANT DAISY. Stout and erect, 3 to 5 feet high, with many good-sized, daisy-like flowers, nice for cutting. Comes late in the season, among the last. September and October. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P. 20c. each, \$1.70 per doz.

CIMICIFUGA Dahurica. It has proved itself hardy here. Is not so tall as *C. racemosa*, but is quite as attractive, and is worthy of more attention than it gets. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

C. racemosa. BLACK SNAKEROOT, BLACK COHOSH, BUGBANE. Grows 4 to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do fairly well in full sun. July and August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CLAYTONIA Caroliniana. Has pink and white flowers; blooms with the first. May. N. 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

CLEMATIS heracleifolia, var. Davidiana. Light blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

C. integrifolia. Blue; nodding. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. recta. Two to 3 feet high. White, fragrant flowers from June to August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls, where it will keep up a succession of bloom. Spring. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., in clumps.

CONVOLVULUS Japonicus, var. fl. pl. (Calyptegia pubescens). A hardy, twining climber, with pale rose flowers; quite double. Fine for covering stumps and walls, but in rich soil it spreads from the roots and will drive out all other plants unless confined in tubs. N., 10 cts., each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.



Chrysanthemum Parthenium

COREOPSIS. TICKSEED.

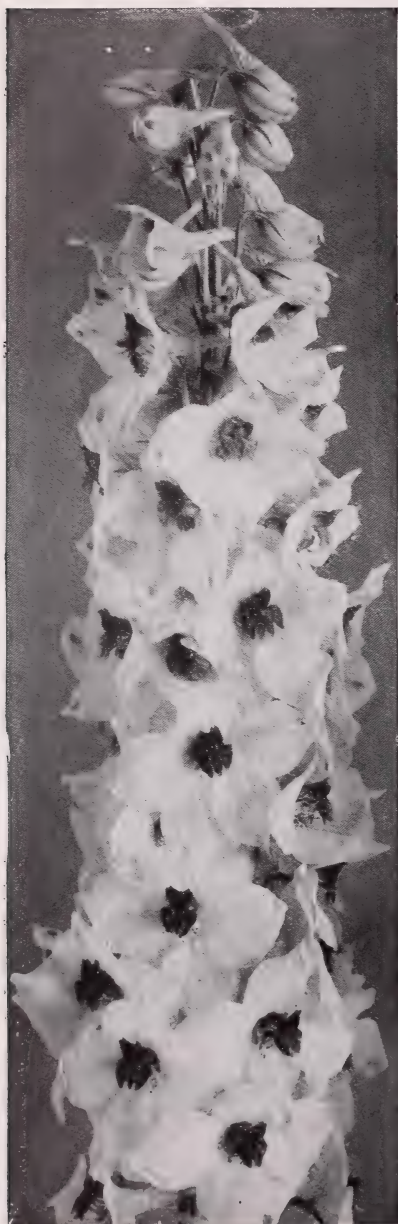
C. lanceolata. About 2 feet high; large, yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good long stems in June and July. Thrives in any soil or situation. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. verticillata. Very floriferous; 2 feet, with yellow flowers, a little later than *Lanceolata*. July. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CORONILLA varia. CROWN VETCH. A plant belonging to the natural order of Leguminosae, with pink-and-white flowers. A pretty plant when in bloom. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

CORYDALIS nobilis. This is a rather neat perennial and has been permanent here. A native of Siberia, with white flowers, tipped with yellow in early spring. N., 15c each; P., 17 cts. each.

CYCLAMEN Europæum. SOWBREAD. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established, handsome, large leaves coming with the flowers, fine for rockwork. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf-mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during the winter. August to October. N., 20 cts., each; P., 23 cts. each.



Delphinium

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but, for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in.

D. Belladonna. Medium in height, with soft sky-blue flowers. A very pleasing tint for a Larkspur. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

D. Caucasicum. Tall, with handsome blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 22 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

D. formosum. Flowers sky-blue, shaded with indigo. 18 to 36 inches. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., P., 17 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. caelestinum. This form has large, pale blue flowers. borne profusely in fine shapes. N., 15 cts.; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. grandiflorum (D. Chinense). SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds, having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July and August. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. album. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. caerulea. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Maackianum. A Siberian species about 3 feet high. Flowers in loose panicles; blue. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. hybridum, Mixed. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. sp., Kelway's Selection. One of the best. Flowers variable. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

DIANTHUS barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors and size of flowers are concerned, of this old-fashioned plant. Summer. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. albus. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

D.—, Velvet Red. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

D. plumarius. PHEASANT'S-EYE PINK. Low, tufted, with stems a foot high, spring or early summer. Flowers fragrant; pink, purple or white. Australia and Siberia. Hardy and a universal favorite in old-fashioned gardens. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. Jennie Horsford. A desirable new seedling of the Cyclops strain, which was found among some seedlings. The flowers are semi-double, on good, liberal stems for cutting. They are 1½ to 1¾ inches wide, light pink, with a large dark wine-colored center, and fragrant. From the time they first appear until long after severe frosts, they are produced in moderate abundance and are fine for cutting. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 19 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

D. Chinensis. A good perennial, with large, solitary or sometimes clustered flowers; pink or lilac. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Dianthus cruentus (*D. atrococcineus*). Has blood-scarlet flowers; very striking in the garden or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt;

D. deltoides. MAIDEN PINK. Plant about 6 inches high; flowers rose in summer. One of the prettiest border pinks. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. sp., var. "Her Majesty." A fine, double, white, hardy, fragrant Pink. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

D. sp., Grass or Clove Pink. VERMONT PINK. This old, double, sweet-scented Pink is a favorite with all who know it. While it never bears any seed here, it may be grown from cuttings. It is very permanent when established, and the rosy pink flowers are borne in abundance. One of the most enticing flowers for an old-time garden. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

D. superbus. Flowers pale pink or white. A handsome, single Pink. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

DICENTRA Canadensis. SQUIRREL CORN. A rather nice, little, early-flowered bulbous plant, native to rich woods, in shade, and useful for shady parts of the wild garden. It wants a rich, black soil that is not too dry. Flowers white, tipped with rose, and finely cut; foliage delicate. This and *D. cucullaria* both die down to the bulb early in summer. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

D. cucullaria. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.



Dianthus superbus

Dicentra formosa. Pale rose-colored flowers from spring until late summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

D. eximia. Handsome reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. Plant about 1 foot high. May to August. N., 15 cts., P., 20 cts. each.



Planting of Foxgloves (see page 12)

Dicentra spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART, SEAL FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct in flower and habit. May and June. N., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

DICTAMNUS albus (*D. fraxinella*). FRAXINELLA, GAS-PLANT. Flowers May and June. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

D. albus, var. rubra. It is a good-sized, hardy perennial of much worth, from eastern Europe. Its pale purple flowers are much better and more numerous after it has become well established. Too much should not be expected of this plant the first year after setting. It is easy of culture, but a dry soil suits it best. Fine when well established. May and June. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants whose culture is very simple, and will keep up a continuous succession of bloom all summer.

D. ambigua (*D. grandiflora*). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy, and of easy culture. Middle of June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. lanata. WOOLLY FOXGLOVE. A biennial, 3 feet high. For best effect, should be massed. Its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

Digitalis purpurea, var. gloxinoides. Has a great variety of colors, but in growing them separately I have had much difficulty to keep the colors separate. A tall, majestic plant, bearing long spikes of tubular flowers, most beautifully spotted and marked like a gloxinia. It is very impressive when grown in mass. My strain is one of the very best. Good, strong clumps of this charming flower. Blooms in June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. alba. Like the type, but with white flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

D. gloxinoides, var. roseus. The same with rose-pink flowers; very handsome. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

D. Sibirica. SIBERIAN FOXGLOVE. A permanent kind with small, creamy colored flowers, borne in splendid, erect spikes, in great profusion. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

DODECATHEON Meadia. AMERICAN COWSLIP, SHOOTING STAR. Curious cyclamen-shaped rose or purple flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil in thin shade or full sun. Last of May. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

D. Jeffreyi. A pretty species from Oregon, with reddish purple flowers of good size. It has been quite as hardy here as the Meadia, and the flowers are rather more striking. I grow it in partial shade with little care. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

DORONICUM magnificum. A plant of the composite family, with large yellow flowers somewhat like a single sunflower, and coming in early summer. A very attractive perennial and fine for cutting. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

DRACOCEPHALUM. DRAGON'S HEAD.

D. grandiflorum (*D. Altaense*). Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing handsome spikes of dainty blue flowers about an inch long. June and July. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. nigricans. Grows 12 to 20 inches high; flowers pink or white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

ECHINOPS. GLOBE THISTLE.

E. Ritro. This is the best species of this genus for cultivation. The dark blue, globular heads are very showy and useful for cutting. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

EPIMEDIUM. BARRENWORT. Well suited to rockwork in full sun, and should be treated to a compost of fresh loam and peat



Digitalis lanata, taken in our Nursery

Epimedium Ikerasko, var. **niveum**. Has white or nearly white flowers; very desirable. May. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

E. Musschianum, var. **rubrum**. From Japan. Bears its flowers in close, short racemes. May. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

EREMURUS Himalaicus. A grand white-flowered species from the Himalaya Mountains. All the species of *Eremurus* had better be set late in summer or autumn. Last of May. N., \$1 each; P., \$1.25 each.

E. robustus. When well established in congenial soil, it is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long racemes of peach-colored flowers in June are as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist, but well drained, composed of part sand or good loam. Should be planted in autumn and protected well. N., \$1 each; P., \$1.30 each.

ERIGERON glaucus. FLEABANE. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of purple flowers; 6 to 12 inches high; in bloom during late summer or autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA HOLLY. Has heads of handsome amethyst-blue flowers. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is guarded against by cutting back after blooming. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ERYSIMUM ochroleucum. In tufts, 4 to 10 inches high, with bright yellow flowers. Nice in the border or for rockwork. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 19 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

EUPATORIUM urticæfolium. WHITE SNAKE-ROOT. Three to 4 feet high, with good-sized heads of white flowers; does well in shade. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPRUCE. Is a native, 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which give it a floriferous appearance and make it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. Very useful for cutting or for decoration in the border. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY, DAY LILY. A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting in the borders of shrubbery, or in rockwork. Before planting, work the ground to a good depth, mixing in a supply of manure.



Gaillardia aristata

Funkia lancifolia. Japanese plant, with pale lilac flowers and lance-shaped leaves. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

F., var. **variegata**. This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than those of the variety "Thomas Hogg." N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

F. ovata. Charming pale blue flowers. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

F., var. **Thomas Hogg**. A form with the margins of the leaves variegated. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

F. Sieboldiana. Rather low-growing with thick, bluish green foliage and pure white flowers. Very distinct form. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

F. subcordata. WHITE PLANTAIN LILY. Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account. Flowers white, scenting the garden in the evening. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

GAILLARDIA aristata (*G. grandiflora*). BLANKET FLOWER. A fine, hardy plant, admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. A most showy plant. In bloom longer than most plants. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

Perennial Gaillardias may be rapidly propagated in spring by root-division and root-cuttings.

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

G. Ibericum, var. platypetalum. Large and branching; of variable colors in June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

G. maculatum. WILD CRANESBILL. Nice plant, a foot or more high, with pale purple flowers, for shady places. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GILENIA stipulata. AMERICAN IPECAC.

This is a better plant than the Trifoliata and with larger and more attractive flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz. Seeds 10c. per pkt.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. BABY'S BREATH.

A native of Europe. Has much to recommend it. Its flowers, produced during the summer, are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is an airy, graceful plant that grows alone in any good garden soil and is sure to be prized by all who try it. N., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

G.—, var. fl. pl. The double form of Baby's Breath. A fine new form. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.



Gypsophila paniculata fl. pl.



Helienium Hoopesii

HELIENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEED. This handsome native perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

H.—, superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

H. Hoopesii. Charming yellow flowers, fine for cutting. A hardy and interesting sort. Spreads from root division. Flowers about June 15. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

HELIANTHUS divaricatus. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

H. laetiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the next, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early, compared to most species. It soon spreads to good-sized clumps; flowers very handsome and borne in great profusion. Summer. N., 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

H. Maximiliani. Tall and late-blooming species from the Middle West. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

H. mollis. Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

Helianthus orgyalis (*H. salicifolius*). GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage gives a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer, and when finally the large, handsome, yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation. Late autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; \$7 per 100; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

HELIOPSIS laevis, var. **Pitcheriana**, is a better plant than *H. laevis*; not so tall, very floriferous and the flowers are deeper yellow. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P. 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. Grows about a foot high, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil, though a rich, well-drained, moist loam is better. Use a good top-dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering. N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

HEMEROCALIS Dumortieri. Has orange-yellow flowers tinged with brown, in June. About 18 inches high. Japan and Siberia. Summer. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz.

H. flava. LEMON DAY LILY, LEMON LILY. Has clear yellow flowers; fragrant. June. Grows 2 feet high. Siberia and Japan. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

H. fulva. ORANGE DAY LILY. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Single. Summer. Europe. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

H. —, var. **Kwanso**. A form with handsomer double flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

H. graminea. This variety seems to be a small form of the *H. Dumortieri*. The flowers are very similar, only smaller and are borne profusely. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

H. Middendorffii. Bears deep golden yellow flowers, three to five in a terminal head. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

H. Thunbergii. Flowers much like *H. flava*; bright yellow. Blooms later in the season, in August and September. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HEPATICA acutiloba. LIVER LEAF. Blooms as soon as the snow is off the ground and sometimes before, having various-colored flowers, from almost pure white to deep blue and rosy red. Nice for shady places. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz., \$6 per 100.

H. triloba. Resembles the preceding very closely but has round-lobed leaves. It blooms profusely in very early Spring. N., 12 cts. each, P., 15 cts. each.

HESPERIS matronalis. ROCKET, DAME'S VIOLET, DAME'S ROCKET, SWEET ROCKET. Plant 2 to 3 feet high; various-flowered; sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. Flowers in June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. ALUM-ROOT, CORAL BELLS, CRIMSON BELLS. Beautiful scarlet flowers all summer. A showy plant, nice for cutting. One of the best plants for the hardy border, as it keeps up a continuous succession of bloom practically all season. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Hemerocallis fulva Kwanso

HIBISCUS, Meehans' Marvels. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

H. militaris. About the same height as the well-known *H. Moscheutos*, with rose-purple flowers, but not so large as *H. oculiroseus*, or *Crimson Eye*. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

H. Moscheutos. MARSH MALLOW. This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, though quite at home in good garden soil, and one of the best of hardy perennials. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

H. oculiroseus. CRIMSON EYE. White, with crimson center. A very striking plant and has been widely advertised. It is commonly called *Hibiscus Crimson Eye*. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.



Hemerocallis Thunbergii (see page 15)

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althæa*.

HYACINTHUS candicans. See *Galtonia candicans*, in Tender Plants, page 34.

IBERIS Gibraltarica. One of the most striking of the perennial Candytufts, with purplish white flowers, which last a long time. In bloom June 1. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds 6 cts. per pkt.

I. sempervirens. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. Its flowers often remain fresh a month. Well adapted to any place in the garden where the sun can strike it. May and June. Southern Europe. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

I. Tenoreana. A good, hardy sort, with whitish or purple flowers. It is the hardiest of the *Iberis*. N., 15 cts. each; P. 17 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. This plant comes slowly from seed, requiring two or more years to attain blooming size here in the North. I have had it several winters without protection, and, though it is said not to be very hardy, it will stand with a little covering. The large trumpet-shaped, rosy purple flowers are very showy. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

IRIS (Flag). This is a grand family with many varieties. The flowers are among the most glorious in the hardy garden, and, by a proper selection, they may be had in bloom several months.

I. Cengialti. This species attains a height of about 6 inches, with numerous good-sized lilac flowers, and has the habit of not only blooming profusely in summer, but in late autumn a few plants usually flower. A hardy kind much like the lower forms of *Germanica*. N., 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.40 per doz.

I. cristata. CRESTED IRIS. Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

I. Florentina. ORRIS ROOT. Fine early Iris; white, tinged with lavender. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

I. —, var. alba. This form comes the nearest to a white Iris of any I have had. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

Iris Germanica. GERMAN IRIS, FLOWER-DE-LUCE. The great bearded Iris

I. atropurpurea grandiflora. Large, dark blue uprights and deep blue falls striped white at base. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Black Prince. Early, large flowers and one of the darkest purples. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

Iris Germanica, Queen of May. A new and choice kind with mauve-purple flowers, somewhat resembling Her Majesty, though distinct from that variety. June 1. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Camellia. Uprights white stained blue, falls creamy white with few purplish stripes. A fine light variety. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

Duchesse de Brabant. Uprights coppery yellow, falls dark velvet-purple. A fine Iris. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Edina. Low, uprights pale blue. Falls blue and striped above. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Fragrans, or Storm King. White, with violet veins. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Flavescens, or Canary-Bird. One of the best; conspicuous from a long distance when planted in a mass. Uprights soft creamy yellow, falls paler cream-color, with striped base. A most striking and valuable variety. Last of May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Gracchus. Beautiful and large creamy yellow uprights, falls velvet-purple and yellow striped. A very strong and early form. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Hector. Uprights rose-purple, falls same, with white base. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Her Majesty. Fine, with reddish purple flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Honorable. Upright portion of the flower clear yellow; lower portions yellow with purple veins. Early. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; \$5 per 100.

Lacustris. Standards coppery yellow; falls dark purple striped white. N., 15 cts. each \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Lady Stanhope. A tall, bold Iris, with exquisite lavender flowers; falls a little darker than the uprights. Flowers large, on stalks often 3 feet high. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Madame Chereau. Tall, with high standards; white with blue margins. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Mrs. Woodhouse. A form with pale coppery yellow flowers, very attractive. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

Neglecta. One of the tallest and earliest of the German type, producing large, blue flowers. A striking and handsome Iris. N., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Nimrod. Pale and dark purple. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

Penelope. Low form, with nearly white flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.



German Iris

Iris Germanica, Purple Blush. A showy form, with rose-purple striped flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Queen of Gypsies. A little taller than the average; uprights light mulberry, falls velvety purple with white stripes. A strong form with ample stems. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Roi des Belges. A splendid purple Iris, with falls somewhat lighter than the standards. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Socrates. Standards clear yellow, falls dark purple. Flowers large and handsome. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Stylosa. Tall; standards white tinged blue, falls purple with white stripes. Flowers large. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sylvia. Pale blue and purplish blue. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Virginale. Standards coppery brown, falls purple. A tall form flowering June 15. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Velveteen. Pale yellow standards; dark, velvety purple falls. N., 12 cts., \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

*Iris laevigata*

Iris Germanica, Walter Scott. Standards coppery yellow; falls dark, velvety purple. A strong-growing variety. Flowers June 10. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.40 per doz.

In Various Colors Mixed. The flowers present a variation in form and delicacy of coloring not excelled by many expensive and tender orchids. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I. laevigata (I. Kämpferi). JAPAN IRIS. This is one of the most popular of all the Iris when grown on the right kind of soil. It comes in after the more common kinds are past bloom, and gives a great variety of color. It prefers a rather heavy, moist soil and will stand considerable enrichment. A few named kinds, strong plants. N., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; P., 28 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz. Fine mixed, N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

Iris longipetala. A species from Oregon, with blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

I. pallida Dalmatica. Tall, with finest lavender flowers. One of the handsomest of all Irises and most majestic in appearance as it carries its very large flowers in clusters of four or five on long stems. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

I. Pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. This is a strong-growing sort, 2 to 3 feet high, with clusters of good-sized yellow flowers. While it will do in any ordinary garden soil, it seems to like moisture, and thrives well along the wet margins of brooks, where it soon forms good, large clumps. It is not easily crowded out by grass or other flags, and the seeds are often floated down streams by the flood, and grow. One of the taller, rank-growing kinds. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

Iris pumila. A very pretty dwarf species, fine for edging; lilac-purple. April. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

I.—, Hybrid. Purple flowers; early. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

I.—, Hybrid. Yellow; a very fine, new Iris with yellow flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

I. Sibirica. From Siberia. Perfectly hardy, it soon forms good-sized clumps, bearing light blue flowers. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I.—, var. White-flowered. White flowers of great beauty. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

I.—, var. Snow Queen. One of the best white Iris, and apparently as hardy as any of the Siberian Iris. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

I.—var. orientalis. One of the best hardy blue sort. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Iris Susiana. Flowers large and striking. Not quite hardy without covering in winter. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

I. versicolor. COMMON BLUE FLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brooksides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season, and blooms profusely. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

I. Xiphium. SPANISH IRIS. Very fine bulbous flowering plants, coming into bloom soon after the German Iris, with blue, white and yellow flowers. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P. 6 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

I. xiphioides. ENGLISH IRIS. Large flowers in handsome blue and white colors, about as tall as the Spanish Iris, and coming just after it. This and the preceding need protection from frost. N., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P. 9 cts. each, 68 cts. per doz.



A field of *Lilium elegans*, taken in our Nursery

LILIES

The Lily must rank among the choicest flowers as long as flowers are admired. It is not a cheap flower, and probably never can be, because so many species in cultivation are short-lived at best, and because many kinds are slow and hard to propagate. It is likely always to remain the rich man's flower. This is no doubt one reason for its being prized so by many. If it were as common as golden glow, it would not be in such favor.

The majority of species are hardy in well-cultivated garden soil, yet by experience we find that a little covering to exclude light and sudden changes is very beneficial. There are kinds which seem to do even with shallow planting and little or no covering for winter, and I have seen bulbs of some of the varieties of *Elegans* lie on the top of the bed fully exposed all winter and apparently all right in spring; but *Auratums*, *Speciosums*, and in fact all, with the exception of the *Tiger*, *Elegans*, *Dahuricum* and *Croceum*, do better for covering. Our Meadow Lily, growing as it does, usually has a covering of grass or leaves or brush over the bulb, which keeps out light and sudden changes in winter. The *Auratums* and *Speciosums*, when not covered, may not be killed, but if they freeze too hard, the outer scales will decay and the plant be much weakened. Too low a degree of temperature will, I believe, kill any Lily, no matter whether under ground or packed in boxes.

Lilies that have become established by one year's growth will stand more frost than those recently

LILIES, continued

planted. Candidums set early in September or the last of August, having time to come up and make their usual fall growth, will stand more frost than late-planted bulbs which do not have time to get above ground before winter. In protecting Lilies and other bulbs, which are not perfectly hardy, I have found 3 inches of straw manure over the beds very good. Another method I have adopted for the more tender kinds is 3 inches of forest leaves first, then 2 inches of the straw over the leaves, which prevents the leaves being blown off by the winds.

I find that this bulb will stand much more enrichment than is generally supposed, and a liberal amount of well-composted manure has been used here with good results. I am inclined to think that the loss from the Lily disease is often owing to a lack of sufficient fertility in the soil, especially with such kinds as the Auratum, Speciosum and other kinds that have considerable root growth above the bulb.

A most important item in the growing of all Lilies is the combination of good drainage with plenty of moisture. They require much moisture during the blooming season; still, a soil not well drained seldom seems to suit them. Much good can be done in the adding of sand, leaf-mold, or turf loam (which is always good for the Lily), but if good drainage is not given, many species will not thrive.

Lilies often thrive much better the second year after planting, for the reason that, if they are not taken fresh from the ground, some or all of the roots have been lost or dried, and their scales, also, may have become shriveled. This is too often the case with imported or stored bulbs, if the storing has not been in a cellar and in soil. Lilies imported in their natural soil, or in damp sphagnum, not allowed to become dry, and not deprived of their roots, are much more likely to bloom the first year. In purchasing Lilies, it is well to *insist upon having only firm and solid bulbs*. If they have been wintered in a cellar, it should have been in loam, in tight boxes, so that the bulbs could not have shrunk or dried. Bulbs wintered in this way are often about as solid as when wintered in the ground. They may be better than if set in the ground in autumn and exposed to the rains, which often injure late-planted bulbs.

The best time to set Lilies is in autumn, it is generally believed, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. The reason why so many believe that Lilies should be set out in autumn is because the main supply has been from stored bulbs. Few dealers keep their stock in the ground, and when stocks are not kept in beds or in the ground, unless stored in damp soil in tight boxes, by spring the bulbs become so shrunk that a season is required to regain their normal strength. Two or three exceptions, perhaps, should be made for spring setting. The Candidums, as a rule, do better set not later than September 15, and even August 15 is better. Imported or stored bulbs, which usually have not roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but, in most species, from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the beds, roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. *Do not let the bulbs come in contact with the enriched soil*. Place a third of an inch or more of light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep or too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then, after they are up, say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. Without mulch, set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch. Always plant on fresh ground or ground that has not had Lilies for the two previous years.

The flowering season of Lilies varies much. Bulbs stored in



Lilium Canadense (see page 21)

LILIES, continued

cellars and planted late often bloom much later than those fresh from the ground. The blooming season of Auratum can be much prolonged by setting late in the spring a few bulbs that have not started. I have had excellent success with Auratums when set in an inch or two of fresh sphagnum moss. It seems to induce root-growth at the bottom of the bulbs, and keeps the bulbs cool in hot weather. I used this fresh sphagnum under Auratums, Candidums, Testaceums, Superbums, Grayi and Speciosums.

LILIUM auratum. GOLDEN-BANDED JAPAN LILY.

This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of one hundred Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing twenty large, fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across. Its fragrance is so strong that a bouquet will fill a large church with its odor. July and August. First-sized bulbs. N., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.; P., 28 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. auratum, var. rubro-vittatum is a rare form in which the central band is deep red. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

L. Canadense. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June and July. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

L. var. rubrum. Has reddish flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

L. candidum. MADONNA LILY. Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. August and September are the best months to plant this Lily. Too much cannot be said in favor of early planting, because the growth it makes before winter is almost necessary if bloom is desired the next season; and this Lily is quite liable to be winter-killed if it is planted so late that this growth can't be made. Plant the bulbs of this only 3 or 4 inches under. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

L. croceum. Golden yellow; closely follows *L. Dahuricum* in blooming. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

L. elegans, var. Cloth of Gold. Very fine golden yellow form. N., 40 cts. each; P., 43 cts. each.

L.—, var. fulgens (*L. Batmannia*). A strong variety, about 2½ feet high; deep apricot flowers. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

L.—, var. Orange-Red. A very vigorous and healthy form, a little taller and darker than Cloth of Gold. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

L.—, var. Thunbergianum. Flowers pale scarlet in June. Japan. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

Lilium, var umbellatum is one of the more common forms and a rather strong grower. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.



Lilium tenuifolium
(see page 23)

L.—, var. Wallacei.

One of the smaller and later forms; very hardy and a reliable one for general use. A little later in blooming, but bearing its handsome flowers in the greatest profusion. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

L. excelsum. See **L. testaceum.**

L. Hansonii. See **L. maculatum.**

L. Henryi. Splendid new Lily from China, the most vigorous I have ever seen. Flowers closely resemble those of *L. speciosum* in shape, but are a handsome deep orange-yellow, banded with green. Where soil and other conditions were favorable, I have known this Lily to grow and thrive ten or more years without any special care, sending out taller flower-stalks each season, until fully matured, bearing magnificent clusters of its brilliant flowers in the greatest profusion. I consider it as healthy and permanent as any kind I have known. Like most other Lilies of the Speciosum class, it is well to cover it a little during the winter. N., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; P., 35 cts. each, \$3.40 per doz.



Lilium tigrinum, var. *splendens*

Taken in our Nursery

***Lilium Japonicum*, var. *roseum* (*L. Krameri*).**

All who see this Lily in flower admire it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from pure white in a few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size, but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rains getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scale will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring. N., 40 cts. each; P., 42 cts. each.

***L. Krameri*.** See *L. Japonicum*, var. *roseum*.

***Lilium Leichtlinii*.** See *L. Maximowiczii*.

***L. longiflorum*.** A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

***L. longiflorum*, var. *Takasima*.** A charming form of *L. longiflorum*. Beautiful, snow-white, exceedingly fragrant flowers in June and July. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

***L. maculatum* (*L. Hansonii*).** Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 feet. The flowers of this species are reddish orange, six to ten in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with me that I consider it one of the cheapest. I have never lost a bulb after it was once established, and I have bulbs which have bloomed every year for years. N., 50c. each; P., 55c. each.

***L. Martagon*.** EUROPEAN TURK'S CAP LILY. A fine species when once established. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17c. each, \$1.70 per doz.

***L. Maximowiczii* (*L. Leichtlinii*), var. *Reddish Yellow*.** This is a later-blooming species than most of the red or yellow kinds, and stronger than the yellow variety. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

***L. monadelphum* (*L. Colchicum*).** A fine, early, creamy yellow Lily. Flowers tipped with wine-color at base. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

***L. Philadelphicum*.** A fine native Lily which is found growing on sandy soil and usually in partial shade. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

***L. rubellum*.** I consider this the earliest Lily in my collection and one of the most charming. The delicate pink flowers are very showy and last well. While it is not so robust and durable as *L. speciosum*, it is a longer-lived species than *L. Krameri*. N., 45 cts. each; P., 48 cts. each.

***L. speciosum*, var. *album*.** About the same as the well-known *L. speciosum rubrum*, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September. N., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; P., 28c. each, \$2.75 per doz.

***L. speciosum*, var. *Krätzeri*.** A form of white *Speciosum* with a slight suffusion of pink. It is a very attractive form. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

***L.*, var. *roseum*.** White, shaded and spotted with rose. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

***L.*, var. *rubrum*.** This fine, late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow in any good garden soil. Blooms in August and September. Good flowering bulbs. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

***L. superbum*.** AMERICAN TURK'S CAP. This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all Lilies. It often attains a height of 6 feet and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

Lilium tenuifolium. SIBERIAN CORAL LILY. One of the most delicate and charming species. One to 2 feet high, with one to fifteen or more nodding, rich scarlet flowers. It is propagated from seeds or scales. One of the quickest to bloom from seed. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 10c.

L. testaceum (*L. excelsum*). One of the most beautiful Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 feet high. A novel color in Lilies. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

L. tigrinum. TIGER LILY. N., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

L.—, var. Fortunei. A large form. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

L.—, var. splendens. By far the best form of Tiger Lily I have had. It is taller, with handsome, large flowers and a much healthier plant. Fine among shrubbery. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P. 17 cts., each, \$1.45 per doz.

L. Wallacei. See *L. elegans*.

LATHYRUS latifolius. PERENNIAL. PEA, EVERLASTING PEA. A very desirable perennial, and, though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome, and will be found well worth growing. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

LIATRIS. GAY FEATHER, BUTTON SNAKEROOT. A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border, succeeding in any good soil. *Liatris* are easily grown from seed and last for years.

L. pycnostachya. PRAIRIE or KANSAS GAY-FEATHER. Long spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

L. scariosa. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

LINUM Austracum. AUSTRALIAN FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant and remains for a long time in bloom. June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spikes of deep scarlet flowers attract attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden soil. August. The Cardinal Flower may be

Lobelia cardinalis, continued

naturalized by sowing the seed in moist places where the surface is always moist, and even in partial shade, where it will grow without care. It is like the fringed gentian in this respect, but will do with more shade than the gentian. It should be shaded for three to four days after transplanting. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt., 3 pkts. for 20 cts.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers in June; attains a height of 3 feet and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Liatris (Gayfeather)



Malva moschata

Lupinus polyphyllus, var. **albus**. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

LYCHNIS. ROSE CAMPION. A showy class.

L. alpina. Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads, half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. May. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. Chalcedonica. MALTESE CROSS, JERUSALEM CROSS, SCARLET LIGHTNING. Two or 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil, and it will bloom all summer. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. Flos Cuculi. RAGGED ROBIN. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. dioica (*L. diurna*, var. *rosea*). About 2 feet high; rose-purple flowers. A native of Britain; hardy, showy. Naturalized along woodland walks or half-shaded borders, it will live and

Lychnis dioica, continued
make a good showing while in bloom. May and June. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. MONEYWORT, CREEPING CHARLEY, CREEPING JENNY. Low-creeping herb, useful for rustic vases or shady places. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

LYTHRUM Salicaria, var. **roseum superbum**. ROSY-STRIPE. A rose-colored form of *L. Salicaria*—a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height, 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

MALVA moschata. MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A handsome perennial native of Britain. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

MERTENSIA ciliata. 2 feet. A luxuriant species; flowers blue, in panicles. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

M. lanceolata. 1 foot. Early; very showy species; thrives in dry soil. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

M. Virginica. VIRGINIAN COWSLIP, BLUE BELLS. A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich, blue-purple flowers in early spring. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

MONARDA. HORSEMINT

M. didyma. OSWEGO TEA, BEE BALM, FRAGRANT BALM. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads two or more inches across, on leafy, angled stems about 3 feet high, and when massed for distinct effects against a dark background, give bright, semi-tropic garden pictures in summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

M. fistulosa. WILD BERGAMOT. 3 to 4 feet, with light purple flowers. Common westward. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT.

M. alpestris, Victoria. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

M. scorpioides, var. **semperflorens** (*M. palustris*). TRUE FORGET-ME-NOT. A fine plant for gardens and for moist or wet grounds. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.

Æ. Missouriensis. A low, caulescent perennial with decumbent stems and bearing many large, axillary, yellow flowers. A very permanent plant in well-drained, sandy or gravelly soil, but not difficult to establish in any good garden soil. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

PÆONIA albiflora (*P. Chinensis*). CHINESE PEONIES. Among the many popular herbaceous plants it would be hard to find one that fits into any position in the garden or grounds like the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, while the dark green foliage is at all times attractive. What better frontage for shrubs or, in fact, for any large or small plantation, than Peonies? They are also well suited to massing in beds by themselves. While Peonies may be planted with good results in spring or fall, there is probably no better time than from August 20 to the middle of September. Give the borders or beds a deep and thorough spading; yes, trench the ground, working in a liberal supply of the best decomposed manure, and again a top-dressing of the same in the spring. Avoid planting too deep; a couple of inches of earth over the buds is sufficient. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.

August Mieliez. Pale red and blush. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Baron Rothschild. Double; shell-pink, white center. N., 20 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

Ben Harrison. Rose. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

Canistota. Rose-salmon center. N., 50 cts. each; P., 56c. each.

Double Red. N., 25 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Double White. N., 40 cts. each; P., 45c. each.

Double Rose. N., 25 cts. each. P., 35 cts. each.

Double Pink, Mixed. N., 35c. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Duchesse de Nemours. A white, fragrant, free-blooming, double. N., 40 cts. each; P., 48 cts. each.

Duchess of Orleans. Pale red and blush. A charming variety. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Faust. White, tinged pink. N., 60 cts. each; P., 65 cts. each.

Festiva maxima. One of the best large whites. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Golden Harvest. Medium size, crown-shaped; pale lilac-rose and cream-white. center; crown pink; fragrant; medium height. N., 60c. ea.; P., 68c. ea.

Pæonia albiflora, continued

Helen. A full buff-white. N., 40 cts. each; P., 48 cts. each.

Hermes. A fine, single, pale blush form. N., 45 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

Lady Charlotte. This fine variety from Orleans lost its name in passing the custom house and was renamed as above. It is later than most kinds in blooming, with pale blush flowers. Very desirable. N., 55c. each; P., 60c.

L'Excellente. One of the fine double, dark red forms. Large, fragrant flower. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Lucretia. Double; rose. N., 45 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

Marie Lemoine. Splendid, large flower; white with cream center; medium height. N., 50c. each; P., 58c. each.

Mme. Lebon. Bright cherry-red. N., 60 cts. each; P., 65 cts. each.

Mutabilis. Pale pink. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Potzii. A full-double; dark-red. N., 40 cts. each; P., 48 cts. each.

Prince of Salm Dyck. Soft rosy pink. N., 40 cts. each; P., 46 cts. each.

Professor Morren. Pale pink. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Purplea. Fine, double, purple flowers. N., 45 cts. each, P., 55 cts. each.



Planting of Peonies



Double Red Peonies

- Pæonia Reevesii.** A fine full-double; pink. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.
Rose de Gendbrug. Pale rose. N., 45 cts. each; P., 60 cts. each.
Rosy Dawn. A large, single rose form. N., 50 cts. each; P., 58 cts. each.
Rubra plenissima. Pale pink. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.
Sappho. Dark rose. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.
Teas' No. 1. A large, full-double, blush-pink flower, delicately fragrant and a most exquisite shade. N., \$1 each; P., \$1.08 each.
The Bride. Large; double; white touched with pink. N., 75 cts. each; P., 80 cts. each.
Victoria. Double; white. N., 40 cts. each; P., 45 cts. each.
Victor Lemoine. Double; crimson. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.
Wellington. Pale rose or pink. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.
William I. Large, double; dark red. N., 65 cts. each; P., 70 cts. each.

- Pæonia officinalis, var. rosea plena.** N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.
P.—, var. Single. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.
P.—, var. rubra plena. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.
P. tenuifolia, var. fl. pl. An early, double Peony with deep scarlet flowers, but not so large as the ordinary sorts. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

PANSIES. See *Viola tricolor*.

- PAPAVER nudicaule.** ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange or common golden yellow flowers. Very hardy and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May to November. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds 5c. per pkt.
P.—, var. White. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.
P.—, var. Orange-Red. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.
P. orientale. ORIENTAL POPPY. This is a most attractive plant, easy of culture, and with me has been one of the most permanent of perennials. A loamy or slaty soil with good drainage is right for it. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.
P.—, var. Mahony. The darkest carmine-purple. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.
P.—, var. Princess Ena. Pale salmon-orange. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.
P.—, var. Princess Victoria Louise. Soft salmon-rose. N., 20c. each; P., 25c. each.
P.—, var. Royal Scarlet. It is a fine hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.
P. pilosum. A good perennial, with flower about 3 inches in diameter, of a reddish yellow, with pale spot at base of petals. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds 6 cents. per pkt.



Papaver nudicaule

PARADISEA *Lilium*, var. **major** (*Anthericum Lilium*). **ST. BRUNO'S LILY.** The pure white flowers are as nearly the shape of those of the Madonna Lily as any, but small in comparison. It is a more permanent plant, however. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PARNASSIA. GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

P. Caroliniana. Has pretty white flowers on stems of good length, and broad, oval leaves. It needs considerable moisture, and prefers a sandy soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts.

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. This genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors, and great abundance of flowers, make them useful in many places. They like a sandy soil, with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer, but in winter good drainage is essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July; stems erect, about a foot high. One of the best. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P. barbatus, var. **Torreyi.** About 2 feet high; showy flowers. Red or scarlet. One of the most attractive. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. grandiflorus. One of the showiest, with thick, leathery leaves at base of stems and lengthy, one-sided spikes of large lilac or purple showy flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

P. hirsutus (*P. pubescens*). A foot or two high according to the richness of soil. Flowers dull violet or purple, often nearly white. Natural to dry, rocky ground. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

P. laevigatus (*P. digitalis*). Common on moist grounds in the West. Though not so showy as some, its flowers are quite abundant, nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. ovatus. Two to 4 feet high; the stems are erect, but the flowers are slender; blue or purple. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.



Phlox paniculata

PHLOX paniculata. **HYBRID PHLOXES.** Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rockwork. The taller sorts, *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*, give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple and beautiful garden perennials.

Mixed Hybrids. Of many colors. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Also the following named **Phlox varieties**, at N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Ætna. A fine crimson, cherry-red eye.

Albion. Of strong and vigorous habit, producing large panicles of white flowers with faint red eye.

Arataxis. Pink and white.

Brilliant. A fine, clear blood-red variety.

Coquelicot. Large, brilliant scarlet flowers, with red eye. One of the best of the new ones.

Eclairer. One of the best of the rosy magentas, with flowers of thicker material than most other varieties.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings. A general favorite among this class of flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

General Chanzy. Bright pink, tinted salmon.

General Van Heutsz. Red, overlaid with orange-scarlet; large flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Gismonde. Pale violet, white center. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Hanny Pfeiderer. Much like Josephine Gerbeaux but with larger flowers.

Phlox, Independence. Large; pure white.

Jeanne d'Arc. Medium tall; white; late.

Josephine Gerbeaux. Large; white, with cherry-red center.

Lothair. Salmon-red, carmine eye.

La Vague. Medium; pure mauve, with aniline-red eye.

Matador. Orange-scarlet, with cherry-red eye.

Moliere. Salmon-rose, deep rose eye.

Pantheon. Large, dark pink flowers; very fine.

Professor Schlieman. Mauve, with carmine eye.

Richard Wallace. White, violet center.

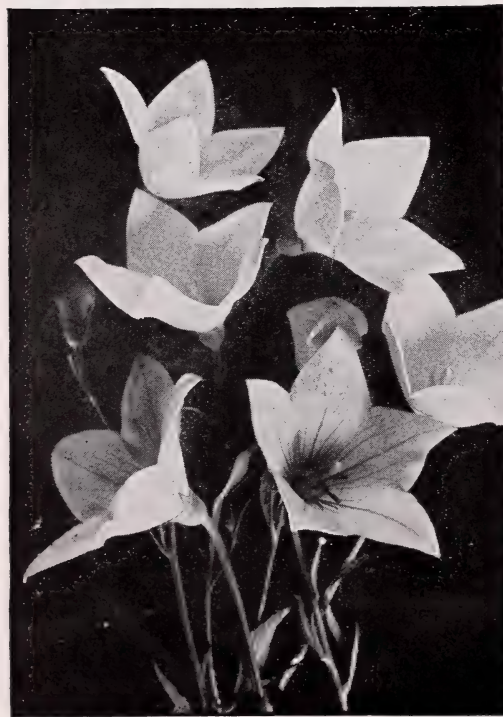
Rijnstroom. A grand new Phlox, resembling Pantheon, but with larger flower-heads. A soft, clear, pink; medium height and strong grower. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

The Queen. A fine, tall white variety.

The Pearl. A fine white form with compact panicles.

Wm. Ramsey. Dark purple. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Phlox suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. A fine, free-blooming Phlox, coming into flower much earlier than other kinds and continuing in bloom through the season.



Platyodon grandiflorum

Phlox suffruticosa, Perfection White. Clear white, crimson center.

P. amœna. A low species, native to dry hills and barrens. Flowers pink, purple and, occasionally, white. This form is pink. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

P. divaricata. This species grows naturally in shade or partial shade, and does best in such a location. 6 to 12 inches high; flowers blue or lilac. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

P. maculata. WILD SWEET WILLIAM. Grows 2 or 3 feet high; slender, with good-sized panicles of pink-purple flowers. It thrives in the shade of deciduous trees. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P. 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

P. pilosa. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. stolonifera (reptans). A handsome, low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of rosy red flowers. May to June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

P. subulata. MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers pure white to rosy red. May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P.—, var. alba. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. FALSE DRAGON-HEAD. Flowers about an inch long varying in color from purplish red to pink and white. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts.

P.—, var. alba. The white form of this plant is very pretty and fine for cutting. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. Six to 15 inches high. Large solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P.—, var. album. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P.—, var. autumnale. Much like Grandiflorum but a little later. N., 12 cts., each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P.—, var. Mariesii. Not so tall as the typical Grandiflorum, but with large blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. MANDRAKE, MAY-APPLE. Is another good plant for shade. The flower is pure white or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large, round, lobed, peltate leaves. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

POLEMONIUM Van Bruntia (P. cœruleum). JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. May and June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Polemonium reptans. GREEK VALERIAN. Loose-panicked corymbs of blue or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in spring N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

POLYGONATUM biflorum. SMALLER SOLOMON'S SEAL. One to 3 feet high; leaves ovate-oblong or lance-oblong, pale or glaucous underneath. Flowers greenish; fruit dark. A shade-loving plant which needs rich, dark soil. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

P. commutatus. (Formerly called *P. giganteum*). GREAT SOLOMON'S SEAL. Smooth and stout stems, 2 to 7 feet high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

P. multiflorum. DAVID'S HARP, LADY'S SEAL. One to 3 feet high, with small white flowers. A nice plant for the wild garden. Last of May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

POLYGONUM amplexicaule. MOUNTAIN FLEECE. Strong-growing plant, 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers nearly white, borne very profusely. Needs a little covering in Vermont. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

POTENTILLA rupestris. Flowers white. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PRIMULA farinosa. Plants attain a height of 8 to 10 inches; flowers lilac or flesh-color, with yellow eye. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

P. Mistassinica. Small and slender; 6 inches high, with flesh-colored flowers. A very dainty little plant, of easy culture in moist, sandy soil, which never gets dry. In any such ground, watered by springs where the surface is always moist, but not where water stands, this plant and the *P. farinosa* may be naturalized. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. officinalis. COWSLIP, or PALSY-WORT. (*P. veris* of Lehman and of Linnæus in part.) Flowers in various shades. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. Sieboldi. A hardy kind which seems to do best in shade. Blooms in late spring. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. See *Chrysanthemum*.

RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. A fine double form of common buttercup. Last of May. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. "Golden Glow." This variety is one of the finest plants, 6 to 8 feet tall, with large, full, double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion. Two or three plants will soon make a fine clump. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

R. speciosa (Newmanni). Flowers large; yellow with dark purple centers. Grows 1 to 3 feet high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.



Rudbeckia Newmanni

SALVIA. SAGE.

S. azurea, var. **grandiflora.** A most charming species, with delicate blue flowers in August. A permanent plant of easy culture, adding a much-needed touch of blue to the garden when yellow seems to be predominant. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves, which remain until autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

SAPONARIA ocyoides. ROCK SOAPWORT. Rather low, half-trailing plant, with bright pink flowers in summer. Blooms generously. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

S. officinalis. COMMON SOAPWORT, BOUNCING BET. Will grow in the poorest soil. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

SARRACENIA purpurea. PITCHER PLANT, SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER. This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest and probably the hardest of Sarracenias. The leaves, or pitchers, are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots, 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single, nodding, deep purple flower $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog plants; also fine for pot culture. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SEDUM. STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy, and natives of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue.

S. acre. WALL PEPPER, MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty species for rockwork; well known and considerably used. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

S. album. A fine, delicate, low species, with white flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

S. Aizoon (*S. Maximowiczii*). Flowers yellow, opening in a dense, flat, spreading cyme, in late summer. About a foot high. Japan. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

S. hybridum. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

S. maximum. A stout, bushy plant, 2 feet or less high. Flowers whitish with red spots toward the tips. N., 15 cts. each; P. 18 cts. each.

S. pallidum, var. roseum. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

S. reflexum. Flowering stems, 8 to 10 inches high; flowers yellow. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

S. Sieboldii. About 9 inches high. Flowers pink. Fine for rockeries and borders. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

S. spectabile, var. purpureum. This form is much better than the type, having larger and darker purple flowers and larger cymes. N., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

S.—, var. Brilliant. This form has still deeper rose flowers, and is an improvement on the Purpureum. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Sedum spurium coccineum. Rose-purple flowers; low-growing, nice for rocks. N., 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.40 per doz.

S. stoloniferum. A species from Asia Minor, with pink or white flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

S. Telephium. The common LIVE FOREVER of our meadows. Good for rocky, barren situations. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. ternatum. Stems spreading, 3 to 6 inches high. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

SEMPERVIVUM Brownii. Border plant forming dense tufts of thickened foliage. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

S. Pyrenaicum. HEN AND CHICKENS. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

SILENE Schafta. AUTUMN CATCHFLY. A woody-rooted perennial, 6 inches high. Rosy flowers borne on stems rising laterally from a rosette of leaves. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

SMILACINA racemosa. Height 1 to 3 feet. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Natural to moist copes of the northern states. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

For *Spiraea Filipendula* and *Aruncus*, see *Ulmaria* and *Aruncus*.

STACHYS lanata. WOOLLY WOUNDWORT. Flowers striped, in many-flowered whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant. June and July. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

STATICE latifolia. SEA LAVENDER. A handsome plant, 2 feet high, from a deep root. Scape much branched, panicle large and spreading, flowers blue in midsummer. As useful in cutting as the gypsophila. A hardy and permanent plant, which should be given a deep soil, sunny position and left undisturbed. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

STOKESIA cyanea. STOKES' ASTER. A rare, hardy plant of the Aster family, 12 to 18 inches high. Of surpassing beauty, with blue flowers an inch or so wide in August. The leaves are a rich green. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.



Stachys lanata

TANACETUM vulgare, var. **crispum**, is the cut-leaved form of the common Tansy. It is rather interesting, both for the foliage and its flowers. A very permanent plant, spreading from the root. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. FEATHERED COLUMBINE. An interesting species from Europe and northern Asia, with white sepals and purple or white stamens. Attractive both in flower and foliage. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

T. dasycarpum. PURPLE MEADOW RUE. Two to 4 feet high, purplish stem. Flowers greenish and purple. Grows naturally in dry uplands, while *T. polygamum* is usually found on moist ground. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to 2 feet high; flowers purplish and greenish in ample panicles, dioecious, coming in April and May. Nice for planting in shade. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

T. minus, var. **adiantifolium**. Not so large as most kinds, but with delicate fine foliage. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

T. polygamum. TALL MEADOW RUE. A stately plant, when grown in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. A member of the Pea family; 4 feet high, with bright yellow flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITERWORT, or FOAM FLOWER. A handsome plant in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rocky, or, if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy, white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems well above the foliage. May. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

TRADESCANTIA Virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps, 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

T.—, var. **alba**. N. 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

TRILLIUM. WOOD LILY, WAKE-ROBIN. Early-flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome, dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant it, while the bulb is dormant. Spring.

T. erectum. This is the common purple-flowered Trillium. One of the first in bloom. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.



Stokesia cyanea

Trillium grandiflorum. Generally considered the best and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring and liking shade. N., 8 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz.

T. nivale. A small species, 4 to 6 inches high; flowers small, delicate, white, very early. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

T. petiolatum. A very interesting form with long petioles and purplish flowers from Oregon. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

T. recurvatum. Grows 12 to 18 inches high; flowers brown-purple. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

T. sessile giganteum. A very fine white-flowered form from California, which seems as hardy as could be desired, and has beautiful leaves and flowers. N., 20c. each; P., 22c. each.

T. stylosum. Grows 12 to 18 inches high, slender; flowers rose. A fine form when well established. N., 12 cts. each, P., 13 cts. each.



Trillium undulatum

Trillium undulatum (*T. erythrocarpum*). PAINTED TRILLIUM. This native of cold, damp woods is more difficult to grow than most kinds. It needs leaf-mold and deeper planting, but will amply repay good attention. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

TUNICA Saxifraga. Has small, pink flowers in the greatest profusion. Nice for the low border or for rockwork. Blooms profusely. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.26 per doz. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

ULMARIA Filipendula (*Spiraea filipendula*). MEADOW SWEET, DROPWORT. Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted, herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

U.—, var. fl. pl. Has double flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Ulmaria purpurea. One of the finest of the Meadow Sweets; 2 to 4 feet high. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

U. rubra, var. venusta. Sometimes called PRINCE'S FEATHER. Two to 8 feet high. Flowers deep peach-blossom color, in splendid compound, feathery panicles. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

UVULARIA grandiflora. BELLWORT. Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

VERBASCUM nigrum. MULLEIN. Handsome bright yellow or white flowers in June. Plant 2 feet high, very effective in the border. Western Asia. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

VERONICA incana. HOARY SPEEDWELL. Foliage conspicuously light tomentose, and flowers blue. A very pretty plant with much to recommend it. A very useful plant for the rockery, border or geometrical garden. N., 13 cts. each; \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

V. gentianoides. About 2 feet high, with pale blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seed, 8 cts. per pkt.

V.—, var. pallidiflora. White flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

V. longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers. N., 12c. each; P., 15c. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

V.—, var. subsessilis. By far the finest of the hardy Veronicas. The flowers are large, and of an intense blue. A very decorative plant, quite permanent. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

V. spicata. Bright blue flowers in a dense spike. Europe. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds 6 cts. per pkt.

VIOLA. VIOLET.

V. alpestris. A delicate-flowered species from Switzerland, with white and yellow flowers. May to September. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12c. ea., \$1.15 per doz.



Verbascum nigrum

Viola Canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. Fine for the shady corner. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

V. Chinensis. Formerly sold as *V. lanceolata*. Flowers purplish blue, rather showy, coming early. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

V. cornuta. HORNED PANSY, TUFTED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have greatly enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common Pansy. It is partial to moist soil, comes as readily from seeds as any class of plants. I offer the following at 12 cts. each. Add 15 cts. per doz. for postage, if by mail.

V.—, Typical Form. Flowers blue.

V.—, alba. Like the preceding except the flowers are a delicate pure white. One of the daintiest.

V.—, var. Papilio.

V. odorata. SWEET VIOLET. Has been grown here for some years and is as hardy as could be desired. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

V. papilionacea. A fine variety with white flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.



Viola tricolor



Viola alpestris

Viola Priceana. A white-flowered wild Violet. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

V. pubescens. DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET. Six to 12 inches high, with broadly heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 14 cts. each.

V. sororia. A pretty form with violet-and-white flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

V. tricolor. PANSY. This is one of the most generally popular of cultivated flowers. It prefers a cool, moist bottom. N., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.; P. 6 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz. Mixed seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

WALDSTEINIA fragarioides. BARREN STRAWBERRY. A low-growing plant with small, yellow flowers and deep green leaves. Grows well in shade and forms dense tufts. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

YUCCA angustifolia, var. recurvifolia. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. One of the most effective perennials; leaves about an inch wide. Splendid pyramid of white, bell-shaped flowers in July. Four to 8 feet high. N., 20c. ea.

In setting perennials in hot, dry weather, if they can be shaded for a few days until the roots have caught hold of the soil, a larger portion of them will succeed.

Tender Plants

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried, the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

GREEN-FOLIAGED CANNAS

Austria. One of the best yellow-flowering Cannas. Flowers of large size, of a very clear canary-yellow, inside slightly dotted brown; wonderfully fine. A tall-growing variety.

Alphonse Bouvier. A grand, tall-growing Canna, bearing immense clusters of deep velvety crimson flowers of large size.

Charles Henderson. Of uniform, compact habit, growing about 3½ feet high; flowers a deep crimson with yellow flame at the throat.

Florence Vaughan. Height about 5 feet. A splendid variety. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, thickly dotted with bright golden red.

Paul Marquant. Good foliage; medium height; flowers fine salmon-pink.

BRONZE-FOLIAGED CANNAS

King Humbert. King of the Bronze-leaved Cannas. A brilliant orange-scarlet variety of large size; leaves broad and massive. Height 5 feet. N., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

James Veitch. A well-known bronze-foliaged Canna of medium height, with fine, carmine-scarlet flowers.

Prices of each variety, except King Humbert, N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

In ordering Cannas, please state whether you wish started or dormant roots.



Flowers of Canna

BESSERA elegans. MEXICAN CORAL DROPS. Its coral-like flowers are in umbels, bell-shaped, ten to fifteen per plant. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, sandy, or gravelly soil and sun. N., 6c. each, 50 c. per doz.; P., 7c. each, 55c. per doz.

DAHLIAS—

A. D. Livoni. Double; clear pink.

Arabella. Sulphur, tipped pink; double.

Blue Oban. Reddish violet, purplish shadings.

C. W. Bruton. A fine bright yellow.

Grand Duke Alexis. Massive, large, quilled flowers, ivory-white, tinted pale lavender.

Meteor. Bright scarlet; large blooms.

Keystone. Pink, striped crimson.

Snow Queen. Single pure white.

William Agnew. Dazzling rich scarlet.

Price of each variety: N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each

GALTONIA candicans (Hyacinthus candicans).

SUMMER HYACINTH. I have placed this plant in former years among the hardy sorts, and it is so as much as many of the Japan lilies, but without protection it kills out in open winters in Vermont. It is as easily wintered in soil in the cellar as a gladiolus. It has large, pure white, pendent, funnel-shaped flowers in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole raceme is not out at one time. South Africa. N., 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100; P., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

GLADIOLI. This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because, by making a succession of plantings, the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They alternate with cannas very nicely, or with hybrid phloxes, roses or dahlias. They like a deep, rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed, in its fresh state, to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes them to decay. August.

America. Beautiful flesh-pink; large flowers; one of the best ever produced. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Attraction. Dark, rich crimson, white center. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Blanche. Large; pure snow-white, faintly marked. N., 35 cts. each; P., 37 cts. each.

Canary-Bird. Fine canary-yellow. N., 20 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

May. Almost pure white, markings of bright rose-crimson. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

Brenchleyensis. Red. N., 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

Childsii. N., 8 cts. each, 60 per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.



Cypripedium hirsutum (spectabile) (see page 36)

Gladioli, continued.

Fine Mixed. A mixture of most of the more showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors. N., 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Pink and Rose Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Scarlet and Red Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Striped and Variegated Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

White and Light Shades. In this lot are most of the better light- and white-flowered sorts. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Yellow and Orange Shades. N., 8 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

MILLA biflora. MEXICAN STAR-FLOWER. A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost invariably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. The flowers, which are borne on long stems, are waxy white, star-shaped, 2 inches wide, of good substance, enlivened by a frost-like sparkle; durable, and have a delightful fragrance. Excellent for

Milla biflora, continued

cutting, as they last several days. N., 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

TRITONIA (Montbretia) crocosmæflora. One of the most floriferous of summer-flowering bulbs. Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. August and September. N., 5 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., \$1 for 60; P., 6 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

TIGRIDIA. TIGER-FLOWER. Native of Mexico and South America. Very striking, showy flowers from bulbous roots, blooming in July and August. The flowers last only a day, but come in continuous succession over quite a period. The bulbs are tender and should be dug before there is danger of frost reaching them, dried off well, and stored in a warm, dry place.

T. conchiflora. Yellow, with crimson spots.

T. pavonia grandiflora. Bright crimson, with yellow spots in center.

T. grandiflora alba. White, yellow center, and with crimson spots.

Either of the three: N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

Hardy Terrestrial Orchids

This charming hardy group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing will have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our garden.

APLECTRUM hyemale. PUTTY ROOT, ADAM AND EVE. Flower-stalks 10 to 15 inches high with about ten flowers which are yellowish, tinged with madder-purple. By the time the flowers are fully developed, the single leaf at the base of the stem has faded or turned yellow and soon disappears, to come up again in October. N., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. One of the best native orchids; 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. May and June. N., 20c. each; P., 22c. each.

C. acaule. COMMON LADY'S SLIPPER. This is another handsome native, producing beautiful, rose-colored flowers 2 inches in length. Suited to well-drained fissures of rockwork. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

C. hirsutum (C. spectabile). SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER. An exquisite flower, the grandest of all terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on

Cypripedium hirsutum, continued

leafy stems, 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out-of-doors, in a moist situation. Plants will bloom profusely the first year during June. N., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; P., 33 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. A few extra-sized clumps at \$1.25 each.

C. montanum (C. occidentale). This is one of the most delicate and charming Orchids, and, though not hardy here without covering, it may be easily protected. Flowers purple and white; fragrant. June. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

EPIPACTIS pubescens (Goodyera pubescens). RATTLESNAIL PLANTAIN. Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base from which springs a stalk 12 or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

The most of these Orchids are quite permanent when established in the right soils. I have seen one or two of the Lady's Slippers planted where they lasted five years; in one case, even sixteen years.



Hardy Ferns

The greater portion of the Ferns of the world grow in the warmer countries. The number of species decreases as we go north. Only 40 to 50 of the 2,500 said to have been discovered in the world are suited to outdoor culture in ordinary soils and situations. But with these comparatively few, which are quite hardy so far as cold weather is concerned, we have enough to make a very good showing. Ferns, as a rule, do well in shade, and for filling places where grass and other things cannot be grown they are invaluable. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had, a well-decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a proper place for many Ferns. Indeed, it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

I do not advise planting Ferns in autumn. Better plant the last of July than after the first of September. It seems important that with a new root-growth must come a corresponding growth of fronds, and after September 1 not many fronds will come; but, any time before the middle of August, Ferns with full-sized fronds may be taken up, the fronds cut back to the root and set, and if kept watered, a new growth of fronds will come, and by winter the Fern is well established. I have set established Ferns—such as had been grown a season in the Nursery—in autumn, and had most of them live. If setting is done in autumn, I advise covering well with leaves and brush.

I can not send these Ferns after the fronds are full- or half-grown for the same amount of postage herein estimated, for the reason that, in order to have the fronds go without injury, considerable more packing must be used. For late orders by mail, double postage should be sent, or we must cut back the fronds.

I shall always endeavor to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small and, in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I shall be glad to make matters right.

*Aspidium spinulosum*

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot-plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade and also in the sun. The chief characteristics of this Fern are its airy poise and delicate frond texture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. ea., \$1.70 per doz.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. SPLEENWORT. A fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often 3 feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil. N., 15 cts. each; P. 18 cts. each.

A. platyneuron (*A. ebeneum*). Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow, evergreen fronds, which are very handsome. Found on rocky soil. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

A. Filix-fœmina. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any other of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade and sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist. Grows vigorously. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

A. acrostichoides (*A. thelypteroides*). SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains a height of 3 feet and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone in good, moist soil. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

ASPIDIUM cristatum. A small, narrow-fronded plant, which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation, and is very thrifty. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

Aspidium cristatum Clintonianum. A much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum*; attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade, and is fine for the north side of the house. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. Filix-mas. Is a large, well-shaped Fern, with fronds growing in a circle like those of the Ostrich Fern. One of the taller class, and one of the best. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

A. Goldieanum. Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest *Aspidiums*. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.05 per doz.

A. marginale. Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large, light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. A valuable Fern for rocky or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

A. Noveboracense. Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. spinulosum. Makes a fine plant for any corner where it may be made to grow. Its fronds are 1½ feet high, by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome. Is worth any amount of care and trouble to make it grow. N., 15c. each; P., 18c. each.

A. Thelypteris. Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow. Fine for giving variety to the front bed. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. WALKING LEAF. Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good black soil, and is always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. They are widest at the bottom and taper to a narrow point at the top. A most interesting Fern. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

C. fragilis. A slender-growing Fern with delicate fronds 4 to 8 inches long, wide at the base and running to a sharp point. Will grow anywhere, as it is found growing all over the world under varying conditions. Fine for planting in front of taller-growing Ferns and adds a distinctive touch to the bed. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each

DICKSONIA punctilobula (*D. pilosiuscula*).

HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

ONOCLEA Struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely over 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand considerable moisture. N., 15 cts., each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts., each, \$1.85 per doz.

O. sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places, I do not consider it so good as many others. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

OSMUNDA. FLOWERING FERN. The *Osmundas* are a grand group of large, tall-growing Ferns, which, when established, in right soils and locations, make fine plants. *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea* grow in more moisture, as a rule, than *O. Claytoniana*; but, with good treatment and an intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species. After they are established, much handsomer fronds appear.

Osmunda cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 25c. each, \$1.95 per doz.

O. Claytoniana. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.

O. regalis. ROYAL FERN. BUCKTHORN BRAKE. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

POLYSTICHUM Braunii. SHIELD FERN. Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

P. acrostichoides (*Aspidium acrostichoides*). DAGGER FERN, CHRISTMAS FERN. A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

WOODSIA Ilvensis. RUSTY WOODSIA. Grows on dry, exposed rocks, forming large tufts and is a pretty Fern. 5 to 6 inches high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

W. obtusa. Has fronds a little wider than *W. Ilvensis*. Easily managed. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.



Unfolding Fronds of the *Osmundas*

Roses

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, an artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates, Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches just before winter. In spring this should be removed and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

Group I—Species

ROSA cinnamomea, var. **fl. pl.** CINNAMON ROSE. Double; has a rich spicy fragrance. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIER, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant; 2 to 3 feet. 15 cts. each.

R. rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary red, or sometimes white, flowers, coming in long succession. It is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

R.—, var. **alba** is a single white form. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

R. setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. One of the best single Roses; delightful pink; hardy, and very charming in a mass; height about 6 ft. in rich soil. 30c. each.

R. Wichuraiana. CEMETERY or MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Group II—Horticultural

Anna de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. Plant of good habit and vigor. 35 cts. each.

Baltimore Belle (Climber). Flowers large, compact and fine; of pale blush color. Very double and in clusters. 35 cts. each.

Baby Rambler, or **Dwarf Crimson Rambler.** It is claimed to be perfectly hardy and free from disease. It will out-class any other Rose in the length of its blooming season, being constantly in flower from early spring until frost. A first-class bedding-plant not over 18 inches high, with good-sized trusses of crimson flowers much like Crimson Rambler. 30 cts. each.



Dorothy Perkins Roses (see page 41)

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID

Baron de Bonstetten. Large, velvety dark crimson. A strong grower with very fragrant flowers. 40 cts. each.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A hybrid of the Rugosa. Flowers good-sized, full-double, silvery pink. One of the most attractive of the new hardy Roses. I have had it winter here without any protection and I consider it one of the best for our northern climate. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. This vigorous grower attains a height of 10 to 20 feet in favored situations. The flowers are borne in good-sized clusters of a brilliant crimson color; in fact, a single cluster is a bouquet of itself. It has been quite hardy here, seldom killing back, except a little in the most trying winters. 35 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. This new climbing Rose has stood Vermont winters and seems quite hardy. I have seldom seen a more desirable climber. The flowers are a beautiful, clear shell-pink, borne in clusters of ten to twenty each, and over an inch wide. They have a delicious fragrance and are very durable. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Frau Karl Druschki. This charming new Rose is among the best of the double whites. If it has any fault yet seen, it is that it is too free in blooming. I would suggest thinning out the buds a little that larger blooms might be had, though the flowers are very large, and of splendid form. 40c. each.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, very showy flowers of bright, velvety crimson. 35 cts. each.

Hugh Dickson. A free, fragrant bloomer, with bright crimson-shaded scarlet flowers. 40 cts. each.

Madame Georges Bruant. This double white form of the Rugosa is a very beautiful flower. Blooms are fine. Perfectly hardy here. Grows 5 feet high. 35 cts. each.

Madame Plantier. This choice, full-double, pure white Rose is perfectly hardy here, and, though it flowers at one time only, produces its blooms in the greatest profusion. One of the best Roses to plant where it has to take care of itself, as in cemetery planting. 35 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Magna Charta. Hardy. Handsome pink flowers in June, on long stems. Fragrant. 35 cts. each.

Margaret Dickson. Soft, creamy white. Very large and fine. 35c. each.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; of good form; fragrant and free-flowering. 35 cts. each.

Nova Zembla. This is a pale pink sport of the well-known hybrid Rugosa, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. It is said to be equally hardy and early blooming as its parent, and with its fine fragrance is a grand acquisition. 50 cts. each.



Mrs. John Laing Roses

Paul Neyron. The flowers are very large, clear, deep rose and very double; the largest Rose in cultivation, being borne on long stems, and very fragrant. 40 cts. each.

Persian Yellow. Rather small flowers and foliage; bright yellow, nearly full flowers; very hardy. A fine Rose for growing in the shrubbery border. 35 cts. each.

Semi-double Scotch. This old Rose has long been established in some of our Vermont homes. It is very hardy and produces plenty of good-sized yellow flowers. Fine for planting amongst shrubbery. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red. Stems long, light green and almost smooth. Free-flowering. 35 cts. each.

Our severe Vermont winters have cut short the number of desirable Roses which can be grown without protection. I mean to offer only such as will stand our hardest winters.

Vines, Trailers and Climbers

MUST BE SENT BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS

AKEBIA quinata. 20 cts. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves; flowers shaped like a pipe, purple and green. 60 cts.

A. tomentosa. A species with a smaller leaf, but an interesting and useful climber. 65 cts. each.

APIOS tuberosa. GROUNDNUT. A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, \$1.10 per doz.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome orange-colored fruit. For covering old walls or stone-heaps. 25c. ea., \$2 per doz.

C. orbiculatus. JAPAN BITTERSWEET. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CLEMATIS lanuginosa, var. Jackmani. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. A general favorite in the genus, and is the showiest and handsomest of all the Clematis.

C., Mme. Edouard Andre. Crimson.

C. Henryi. White.

Either of the above three in strong two-year-old plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Clematis orientalis (C. graveolens). A small, hardy climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow-flowered Clematis. 25 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with fragrant white flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER, or OLD MAN'S BEARD. One of the hardiest, though not so free from blight as *C. paniculata*. 15c. ea., \$1 per doz.

C. Vitalba. TRAVELER'S JOY. A hardy, single, white-flowered sort. 25 cts. each.

Clematis Viticella. VINE BOWER. Flowers large, drooping, purple, blue, or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, and covers a porch or trellis well. 25 cts. each.

HUMULUS Lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run among shrubbery. Exceedingly fast grower, covering a large trellis in a short time. Heat, drought or insects do not trouble it. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; by mail, 15 cts. each.

LONICERA glauca. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. Periclymenum (L. Belgica on earlier lists). DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. A very hardy species. Fragrant, yellowish white flowers. 30 cts. each.

L.—, var. Belgica. SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. A very fine, red-flowered form; almost shrubby. It is also quite hardy. 35 cts. each.

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. A desirable hardy climber, which is very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 25 cts. each.

MENISPERMUM Canadense. MOONSEED. 15c.

PSEDERA (Ampelopsis) quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN WOODBINE. This fine native is well known. Perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis)—, var. Engelmanni is a form which clings to rocks, and may be used where the Boston Ivy would not be hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis) tricuspidata (A. Veitchii). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to wood or stone-work; colors beautifully in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

TECOMA radicans (Bignonia radicans). TRUMPET CREEPER. Orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 20 cts. each.

VINCA minor cærulea. For shady places; fine clumps. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

WISTARIA. KIDNEY BEAN. Strong-growing climbers that form thick, woody stems and climb high. Their spring bloom is produced in rich cascades, and they flower at intervals all summer.

W. Chinensis. Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 25 cts. each.

W. frutescens. 25 cts. each.



Wistaria Chinensis

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID

Shrubs and Trees

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ONLY

We pack all shrubs and trees in such manner as to insure an order reaching its destination in good condition. Although we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We do not, however, encourage such late planting.

For an order of trees or shrubs requiring either a box or bale over three feet in length, we are obliged to charge at cost. Most trees and shrubs go by express in strong burlap bales, and they go very nicely this way. These bundles or bales being lighter than boxing, the express is less. Bales over three feet in length are charged for according to size from 15 cts. to 75 cts.; occasionally a very large bale will cost more.

Trees or shrubs sent with roots done in balls of earth in burlap cost more by express, on account of this extra weight, but are surer to live. We can ball any of the shrubs or small trees for 5 to 10 cts. extra, according to size, if customers order them sent this way. All shrubs or trees with ball of earth must be boxed. All good, healthy, nursery-grown stock. We furnish certificates of inspection of stock to those who desire it.

I am inclined to believe that shrubs and trees of the deciduous class may be transplanted with success much earlier in autumn than is generally supposed. I do not advise transplanting before the growth has ceased, but as soon as all growth is done, and before the leaves fall, I think transplanting can be done, and I do not consider it necessary to remove all the leaves. In fact, I believe that a part of the foliage left on the shrubs or trees is beneficial, and will aid them in making a root-growth, which would not occur after they are removed. I have had quite as good reports from this class of plants shipped with foliage all on as when sent late, after all leaves had been removed by frost.

ABIES balsamea. COMMON BALSAM. Plants, 1 to 2 feet high, 35 cts.

A. concolor. Good plants, 3 ft., with ball, \$2.50 ea.

ACER Ginnala. Small tree, or large shrub, with handsome foliage, turning scarlet in autumn. Much like the Japanese Maples in general effect. It makes a good, tall shrub to give a touch of color in any border or bed of shrubbery. I have a large number of young plants of this Maple, about 4 feet high, with limbs close to the ground, just right for hedges or screens, which I can supply at \$12 per 100. No better shrub could be found for shutting out unsightly objects, and, it being a tall shrub which may be trimmed back, if desired, makes it very useful for this purpose. Plants, 4 to 6 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

A. Negundo. BOX MAPLE, or BOX ELDER. A quick grower and makes a good shade tree of good size, with handsome foliage. Plants, 6 to 8 feet high, 20 cts. each.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50 feet; rapid in growth; needs good drainage. One of the finest of the Maples. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

A.—, var. Schwedleri. A form with purplish foliage. Plants, 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

A. rubrum. RED MAPLE. Usually a small tree, but it sometimes attains a large size. Native to swamps and moist woods. A quick grower, handsome in flower, and adapted to moist ground. Its foliage often turns scarlet in autumn. 4 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 7 to 9 feet, 45 cts. each.

A. saccharinum. WHITE or SILVER MAPLE. This fine, ornamental tree is found growing along river-banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 7 to 9 feet, 45 cts. each; 10 to 12 feet, 55 cts. each.



Norway Maple

Acer spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

A.—, Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Very ornamental. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. For decorative purposes or shade. 8 to 12 feet, 50 cts. each.

A. Tataricum. 6 to 8 feet, 60 cts. each.

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

AILANTHUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.



Berberis Thunbergii

AMELANCHIER Canadensis. SHAD BUSH. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

AMYGDALUS. FLOWERING ALMOND.

Double Red or Rose. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Double White. 50 cts. each.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. The finest species in the genus. Plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B. —, var. atropurpurea. Purple-leaved form. 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BETULA alba, var. pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEeping BIRCH. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25.

B. —, var. papyrifera. PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. A large tree with white bark, but as a rule the bark is not white until the tree is several years old. In the early stages of the tree the bark is a yellowish green but with age it turns white. 8 to 12 feet, 55 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.

B. populifolia. WHITE, GRAY or OLDFIELD BIRCH. Not a very large tree, but often 30 feet high in good soil, with handsome white bark, which turns white much earlier than that of the Canoe Birch. Grows in poor sandy or rocky soil; commonest near the coast. 8 to 9 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB, CAROLINA ALLSPICE. 2 feet, 30c. each.

CARAGANA arborescens. PEA TREE. An interesting shrub, with fine, dark green, locust-like foliage and yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

CASTANEA dentata. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. A large tree with spreading branches when given good soil and room to grow. It should be set several in a colony in order to produce fruit. It has often fruited when quite young here in the nursery. Plants, 5 to 7 feet, 45 cts. each.

CATALPA speciosa. CATAWBA TREE, CIGAR TREE. A large, tall tree, with thick bark, and large, heart-shaped leaves. It produces good-sized clusters of showy flowers in June. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. Grows about 3 feet high, bearing terminal and axillary panicles of pretty white flowers. While it will grow in considerably moist ground, it is found usually growing naturally in rather dry places. Plants, 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CERCIS Canadensis. RED BUD. Tree attains a height of 40 feet. A desirable ornamental with rosy pink flowers. Plants, 4 to 5 feet high, 50 cts. each.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. 2 to 3 feet high, 45 cts. each.

CHAMÆCYPARIS pisifera, var. filifera. A pretty Japanese evergreen tree which has stood our Vermont winters for several successive years without injury. It has a fine dark green foliage somewhat like that of arborvitæ and is a desirable plant where evergreens are required. Plants, 2½ to 3 feet with ball, \$1.75 each.

CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER-BUSH; WHITE ALDER. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia, and southward, bearing an abundance of handsome, fragrant flowers in summer. 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD, CORNEL.

C. alba, var. Sibirica. The bright coral-red branches make this a very pretty shrub in winter when the foliage is gone. Plants, about 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. amomum. SILKY CORNEL. 3 feet, branching, 25 cts. each.

C. circinata. 3 to 4 feet high, 40 cts. each.

C. —, var. elegantissima. VARIEGATED DOGWOOD. A rather pretty shrub, with variegated foliage. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 45 cts. each.

C. stolonifera. RED OSIER. With red bark. 3 feet branching, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. —, var. aurea. Yellow bark. 55 cts. each.

C. mascula. 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the best native Cornels. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. About 18 inches high, with small, dark, shiny green leaves. Fine for edging shrubbery. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CRATÆGUS Crus-Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. Plants, 2 to 4 feet high. 35 cts. each.

C. coccinea. WHITE THORN. 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each.

Crataegus cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. Eighteen to 34 inches, 35 cts. each.

C. Oxyacantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPANESE QUINCE. This shrub when in flower makes a good hedge plant or is nice among other shrubbery. Flowers red. Plants, 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DEUTZIA (crenata) scabra flora rosea plena. 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

D. gracilis. 15 to 20 inches, 25 cts. each.

D. —, var. rosea. A handsome variety, with rosy flowers. A more attractive plant than *Gracilis*. First of June. 25 cts. each.

D. Lemoinei. 3 feet. 25 cts. each.

DIERVILLA amabilis. Pale pink flowers. Plants, 2 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. candida. Flowers white, of good size, and very handsome. 2 feet, 35 cts. each.

D. —, Eva Rathke. Crimson. 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

D. florida (Weigela rosea). A handsome Chinese shrub, with pink-and-white variegated flowers in June. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. Lavalley has scarlet flowers. Plants, 3 to 4 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

D. trifida. A low shrub with yellow flowers and oblong-ovate leaves. Native from New Foundland to South Carolina. 15c. ea., \$1.20 per doz.

EVONYMUS atropurpureus. BURNING BUSH. Waahoo. Tree-like shrub, 6 to 12 feet. Ornamental in autumn because of its abundant crimson fruit drooping on long peduncles. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

E. radicans. 8 to 10 inches, 20 cts. each.

E. radicans variegatus. 8 inches, 20 cts. each.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. 2 to 3 feet (trees this size are much more likely to live than larger ones), \$1.25 each.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

F. —, var. Fortunei. This makes a more vigorous growth and has more upright or arching branches. Plants, 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM, GREEN-WEED. Flowers in spicate racemes. Grows 3 feet high, with round, erect branches and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and Asia. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. Plants, 6 to 8 feet, 45 cts. each.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR FERN TREE. A tall-growing, hardy tree, with horizontal branches. Has curious maiden-hair-like leaves. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each.

HALESIA Carolinianum. SILVER BELL TREE, SNOWDROP TREE. Handsome, with snowy white flowers. Plants, 3 feet high, 40 cts. each.

HAMAMELIS Virginiana. WITCH HAZEL. A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Good plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (H. urticifolia). 18 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each.

H. —, var. sterilis. AMERICAN EVERBLOOMING HYDRANGEA. Good plants, 2 to 3 feet, 40c. ea.

H. paniculata, var. grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy shrubs, and is quite hardy even north of Vermont. It is a fine decorative plant, either grown as a shrub or trained into tree form, when it sometimes reaches a height of 8 to 10 feet. I have sold more of this in the past five years than of any other shrub. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; tree-form, best plants, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz. Smaller plants, 12 to 15 inches, 15 cts. each.

ILEX verticillata. WINTERBERRY, or BLACK ALDER. A pretty shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, bearing brilliant red fruits, which last after the leaves are off, and often nearly all winter. Plants 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL, or CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs; 4 to 8 feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy, deep rose or nearly white flowers. 1 foot, 30 cts. each.

LARIX Americana. LARCH. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

LEDUM Groelandicum. LABRADOR TEA. 25c. ea.

LIGUSTRUM Iboia. Hardy in Vermont; nice for hedges. Plants 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. var. Regelianum. A lower, dense shrub, having almost horizontal spreading branches. It is about the same in hardiness and has more color in its foliage in autumn. Plants, 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Deutzia crenata

- LONICERA Morrowi.** 2 to 3 ft., 30c. ea., \$3 per doz.
L. oblongifolia. SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE. 2 to 3 feet; with cream-colored flowers, light green, oblong leaves and reddish purple berries. 25c.
L. (glauca) dioica. A hardy kind, native to rocky ground from Maine to Manitoba. Smooth, with glabrous and glaucous leaves and greenish yellow or purplish flowers. 25 cts. each.
L. Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, stocky. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 4.
MAGNOLIA Soulangeana. One of the best and rather hardy. Has stood the winter here. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, with balls, \$2.50 each.
MYRICA Gale. SWEET GALE. 15 cts. each.
NEGUNDO aceroides. See *Acer Negundo*.
PHILADELPHUS aureus. GOLDEN SYRINGA. The color of this shrub is very attractive during the early summer. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 40 cts. each.
P. coronarius. MOCK ORANGE, SYRINGA. Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
P. pubescens (P. grandiflorus). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
P. Lemoinei. Very fragrant, white flowers in short racemes, literally covering the branches. 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
PHYSOCARPUS aureus. GOLDEN SPIREA. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.
P. opulifolius. NINEBARK. A fine, native shrub, 5 to 10 feet high, with umbel-like heads of white flowers in June. Plants, 4 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Austrian Pine

- PICEA excelsa (Abies excelsa).** NORWAY SPRUCE. A tall-growing tree of rapid growth; hardy and handsome. Nice for a boundary tree. 1-foot plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. A few 3 to 5 feet, with balls, 65 cts. each.
P. excelsa, var. aurea. 4 feet, with ball, \$1 each.
P.—, var. inverta. 1 foot, with ball, 60 cts. each.
P. pungens, var. Kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. 12 to 18 inches, with ball of earth, \$1.50 each; 24 to 36 inches, with ball of earth, \$3.50 each.
P. rubra. RED SPRUCE. This is the Spruce of our Green Mountains. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each.
PINUS Laricio, var. Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. A tall tree, with broadly ovate head and very dark green, rigid foliage. Fine trees, 2½ to 3½ feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.
P. sylvestris. SCOTCH FIR. Tall, sometimes 70 feet high; a most important timber tree of Europe. Plants, 2 feet, 35 cts. each.
POPULUS deltoides, var. Carolinensis. CAROLINA POPLAR. Forms a straight, upright or pyramidal head. Differs from the cottonwood in its strict appearance and rapid growth. Distinct. Nice plants, 6 to 8 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
P. Bolleana. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each.
P. nigra, var. Italica. LOMBARDY, or ITALIAN POPLAR. Plants, 6 to 8 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
PYRUS Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. 6 to 7 feet, 70 cts. each.
QUERCUS macrocarpa. BUR or MOSSY-CUP OAK. Majestic tree with massive, spreading branches. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.
Q. rubra. RED OAK. 6 feet, 50 cts. each.
RHODODENDRON maximum. ROSE BAY, GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the large size here that it does in the South. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Plants, 2 feet high, 75 cts. each.
R. arborescens. Deciduous leaves and pale rose-colored flowers in June. One of the brightest shrubs of early spring. 35 cts. each.
R. calendulaceum. FLAME-COLORED AZALEA. Flowers orange, turning flame-color with time. 40 cts. each.
R. nudiflorum. PINKSTER FLOWER. A handsome shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 35 cts.
R. Vaseyi. A very fine species from the Alleghanies, with pink and rose flowers coming before the leaves. Plants, 12 to 18 inches, 65 cts.
R. viscosum. SWAMP PINK, WHITE HONEYSUCKLE. 4 to 10 feet high; white flowers in May. Good plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 45 cts.
R. punctatum. Pink or white flowers. Plants, 12 inches, 60 cts. each.

RHUS Canadensis (*R. aromatica*). FRAGRANT SUMAC. A straggling shrub, 3 to 5 feet high. Especially adapted to dry, rocky banks. Plants, 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

R. cotinoides. SMOKE TREE. Shrub bearing delicate fringe-like flowers, which, when in full bloom, produces the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

R. glabra, var. *laciniata*. CUT-LEAVED SCARLET SUMAC. A handsome form, with finely cut foliage. 30 cts. each.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. The coloring of the foliage of this plant in autumn is very fine. It is useful to plant around rocky corners or to screen any unsightly object. Good collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

R., var. *laciniata*. A very attractive form, with finely divided foliage and turning to a handsome orange-red in autumn. 45 cts. each.

RIBES floridum. BLACK CURRANT. Edible. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with bristly branches and stalks, and large, deep rose-colored flowers in May and June. 25 cts. each.

RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, and bears large, showy, rose-purple flowers in summer. 2-foot collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SALIX pentandra (*S. laurifolia*). BAY-LEAF or LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW. Grows 8 to 20 feet with shining, lanceolate, dark green leaves. Makes a nice screen for any unsightly object. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts.

S. vitellina. 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S., var. *aurea*. GOLDEN ELDER. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

S. racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. On account of the fine clusters of dark red fruit and dark green foliage, this makes a fine showing among other tall shrubs. The fruit stays on well. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each.

SORBARIA sorbifolia (*Spiraea sorbifolia*). Flowers white, in panicles. July and August. Grows 3 to 6 feet high, and is a native of Siberia. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each.

SPIRÆA. MEADOW SWEET.

S. arguta. This is one of the finest of hardy shrubs, ranking with Van Houttei and Thunbergii for beauty. Plants, 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. Billardii. 18 to 36 inches high, 20 cts. each.

S. Bumalda. Plants, 2 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S., var. *Anthony Waterer*. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. Japonica callosa alba. 20c. ea., \$2 per doz.

S. Margaritæ (*S. callosa superba*). 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. opulifolia. NINEBARK. See *Physocarpus*.

S. prunifolia, var. *fl. pl.* 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. trilobata. 15 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each.



Spiraea Van Houttei

Spiraea Thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers and handsome foliage. 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

S. Van Houttei. BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

SYMPHORICARPOS orbiculatus. INDIAN CURRANT, or CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short axillary clusters, followed by red berries. 25 cts. each.

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A pretty shrub, with rose flowers, which are followed in autumn with handsome snow-white fruit. Quite hardy. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SYRINGA. LILAC.

S., Aline Macquerry. Purplish red flowers; profuse bloomer. 3 feet, tree form, 80 cts. each.

S., Belle de Nancy. Double; satiny pink flowers. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each.

S., Charles X. Violaceous red. Plants, 2 to 3½ feet, 65 cts. each; 4 feet, tree form, \$1 each.

S., Dame Blanche. Double; white. 60 cts. ea.

S., Edouard Andre. Double; tender pink. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each.

S. Josikæa. Late; bluish purple flowers. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

S. Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

S., var. *Mme. Casimir Perier*. Double, pearly white flowers. 18 to 24 in., 45 cts. each.

S., Marie Legraye. White flowers. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each; 4 feet, tree form, \$1 ea.

S. vulgaris. COMMON PURPLE LILAC. Plants, 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

S., var. *alba*. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each.

TSUGA Canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. Fine for hedges, a beautiful boundary tree or in any position you may place it. Plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 24 to 30 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3- to 4-foot plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. All good, transplanted stock.

THUYA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, WHITE CEDAR. 1 foot, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

T. Wagneri. ROUND-TOPPED ARBORVITÆ. Plants, 2 feet, 60 cts. each.

TILIA Americana. LINDEN. 6 to 8 feet. 45c. each.

ULMUS Americana. WHITE ELM. 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. 15 to 20 in. high, 20c.

V. cassanoides. 2 feet, 20 cts. each.

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. 5 to 15 feet high; white flowers, dark purple fruits. The foliage

Viburnum dentatum, continued
is very good, being a bright, shining green. 2 to 3 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. This shrub, or low tree, sometimes attains a height of 20 feet. Flowers in white, dense cymes. Nice for dry places and limestone soil. Plants, 2 ft. high, 35c.

V. Lentago. SHEEPBERRY, or NANNYBERRY. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

V. Opulus. HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Bushy plants, 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

V.—, var. fl. pl. SNOWBALL. 2 to 3 feet high, 25c.

V. tomentosum. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

V.—, var. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Plants, 2 feet high, 30 cts. each.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

XANTHOXYLUM Americanum. PRICKLY ASH. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each.

Seeds of Annuals and Biennials

BIENNIALS MARKED WITH A STAR (*)

Annuals may often be used with perennials in filling in between, if colors do not conflict. When the first-year perennials are set, there is often much space which could be filled to good advantage with annuals. Later, when such perennials spread, this space would be taken up.



Pink Enchantress Aster (see page 49)

ALYSSUM maritimum, var. **compactum.** SWEET ALYSSUM. Trailing habit; flowers white. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMARANTUS caudatus. A giant species from Abyssinia, producing graceful, pendent, feathery tassels of red, sometimes 2 feet in length. Pkt. 10 cts.

A. Gangeticus (*A. tricolor splendens*). More brilliant color; fine ornamental plant. Pkt. 5 cts.

ARCTOTIS grandis. A charming new annual from southwest Africa. It forms a branching, bushy clump, 2 to 3 feet high, with handsome, large, white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASTERS, China. These require rich soil for best results, though they will do well on any ordinary garden soil.

American Branching, Rose King. Late flowering, bright rose, on long stems. Pkt. 15 cts.

American Branching, Violet King. Large, violet-lilac flowers on long stems. Pkt. 15 cts.

American Branching, White. Pkt. 15 cts.

ASTERS, Globe-flowered Perfection. Mixed, Blood-Red, White, Dark Violet. 10c. per pkt. Japanese. In mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Ostrich-Plume, Princess Victoria. Flowers very double, of a Malmaison-rose changing to white toward the points of the petals. Pkt. 20c.

Pæonia Perfection. Improved; of best grade. Pkt. 15 cts.

Reid's Improved Quilled, or Betteridge Prize. Pkt. 8 cts.

Comet, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Comet, Bridesmaid. White, changing to rose. Pkt. 15 cts.

Comet, Queen of Spain. Primrose, changing to blush; new. Pkt. 15 cts.

Improved Pæonia Perfection. Mixed, Apple Blossom, Canary-Yellow, Fiery Scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pæonia-flowered Globe. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Late-flowering. Pkt. 8 cts.

Aurora. PYRAMIDAL ASTER. A free-flowering form with large, light yellow flowers, somewhat like the Comets, but the color changes to antique rose later on. Pkt. 20 cts.

Vick's White Perfection. A fine midsummer Aster with flowers often 4 inches wide, exquisite in form, and the plants are taller than those of the late upright Asters. Flowers strongly whorled, producing a charming effect. Petals broad, slightly folded lengthwise, giving them a narrow appearance. The plants are very vigorous, carrying about twelve flowers on long stems, free from side branches. Pkt. 20 cts., 2 pkts. 30 cts.

Vick's Pink Enchantress. Upright in habit, very vigorous; long, strong stems for the support of the numerous large flowers. Flowers always full-double; petals of medium length and broad. A fine new acquisition. Pkt. 20 cts., 2 pkts. 30 cts.

***ANTIRRHINUM majus.** SNAPDRAGON. Perennial or biennial under cultivation. Native to the Mediterranean region. Large flowers in many colors and varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

***A. majus, var. grandiflorum fl. pl.** Pkt. 5c.

***A.—, var. Tom Thumb.** Pkt. 5 cts.

***A.—, var. Buff Queen.** Flowers of a lovely shade of rose with deep canary lip, shaded orange. Pkt. 10 cts.

A.—, var. coccineum. Pure scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.

A.—, var. delicatum. Rose with white throat; one of the best. Pkt. 10 cts.

A.—, var. Ghestia. Dark blood-red. Pkt. 5 cts.

A.—, var. grandiflorum album. Pkt. 5 cts.

BALSAM (*Impatiens Balsamina*). A widely cultivated class of annuals, of which there are many varieties, giving a wide range of color.

Double Tall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Dwarf Camellia-flowered. Pkt. 5 cts.

Victoria. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

CALENDULA officinalis, var. Prince of Orange.

POT MARIGOLD. One to 2 feet high. Sometimes used in cooking for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. grandiflora fl. pl. DOUBLE POT-MARIGOLD. Pkt. 5 cts.



Antirrhinum

***CAMPANULA Medium.** CANTERBURY BELLS. See descriptions among Campanulas, page 7.

***C. Medium, Double Mixed.** Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—, Cup-and-Saucer Form—**

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cerulea. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—, Single Rose.** Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—, Double Rose.** Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—, Single White.** Pkt. 6 cts.

***C.—, Single Purple.** Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—, Double White.** Pkt. 10 cts.

CELOSIA cristata. COCKSCOMB. Nine inches or more high. Flowers in mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

C. plumosa Thompsoni magnifica aurea. A fine golden form of Cockscumb. Pkt. 6 cts.

C. — — coccinea. Pkt. 5 cts.

CENTAUREA Cyanus. CORNFLOWER, or BACHELOR'S BUTTON. Slender, branching annual 1 to 2 feet high, with white, blue or purple flowers on long stems. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. aurea. Pkt. 6 cts.

C.—, var. coccinea. Pkt. 6 cts.

C.—, var. purpurea. Pkt. 6 cts.

CLARKIA. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

COSMOS bipinnatus. A smooth annual, 7 to 10 feet high. Native of Mexico. The flowers are white, pink or crimson. A medium-strong soil is better than one that is too rich, because in too rich ground it grows too strong, with less bloom. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. **rosea.** Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. **purpurea.** Pkt. 10 cts.

C.—, var. **alba.** Pkt. 6 cts.

***DIANTHUS barbatus.** SWEET WILLIAM. See page 10 for plants.

*D.—, var. **albus.** Pkt. 5 cts.

*D.—, var. **atrosanguineus.** Pkt. 5 cts.

D., **Marguerite Carnation.** Pkt. 5 cts.

D., **Heddwigi.** Pkt. 5 cts.

DIMORPHOTHECA aurantiaca. AFRICAN ORANGE DAISY. Flowers large, golden orange; blooms all summer. A very easy plant to grow. Pkt. 8 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA Californica. CALIFORNIA POPPY. Said to be a perennial, but is cultivated as an annual. Grows 10 to 20 inches high, bearing yellow or cream-colored, saucer-shaped flowers 2 to 3 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts.

E.—, var. **Golden West.** Pkt. 5 cts.

E.—, var. **rosea.** Pkt. 5 cts.

EUPHORBIA heterophylla. MEXICAN FIRE PLANT. Pkt. 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA amblyodon. A pretty border annual of easy culture. Pkt. 5 cts.



Single Petunia (see page 51)

GENTIANA crinita. FRINGED GENTIAN. A very attractive little biennial, 1 to 2 feet high, with blue flowers, strongly fringed around the summit. It is an easy plant to establish in moist, sandy soil where the surface of the ground is always damp. I have scattered the seed in thick, grassy ground and, with no further care, the plants came up and flowered. In cultivation it has not been a success here. Pkt. 15 cts.

GILLIA achillæfolia. A pretty annual which had best be sown where the plants are to grow. Stems branching, 2 to 3 feet; leaves small; flowers large, violet or purple-blue. Pkt. 5 cts.

G., **Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts.

GODETIA, Rosamond. One of the dwarf annuals; compact in growth; in bloom for a long time with large, glossy, light pink flowers. Sow early and you will have a show the most of the summer. Pkt. 5 cts.

HELIANTHUS annuus. THE COMMON SINGLE SUNFLOWER. A showy annual growing 3 to 12 feet high, with many handsome yellow flowers. It is quite a favorite with some, and has long been in cultivation. Pkt. 8 cts.

HELIPTERUM roseum (*Acroclinium roseum*). Pretty Everlasting. Pkt. 5 cts.

IBERIS amara, var. coronaria, Empress. CANDYTUFT. Pkt. 5 cts.

I. —, var. **Tom Thumb.** Pkt. 5 cts.

IPOMŒA purpurea. TALL MORNING-GLORY. A popular garden annual with various-colored flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

LARKSPUR. Well-known annuals noted for their richness of color and beauty.

L., **Double Dwarf Rocket.** Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

L., **Tall Rocket, Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts.

LAVATERA trimestris. ANNUAL MALLOW. Very showy annual, with cup-shaped flowers. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin to about 10 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.

LINUM grandiflorum. SCARLET FLAX. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA Erinus, var. Emperor William. Pkt. 5c.
L., var. **speciosa, sub. var. Crystal Palace.** Pkt. 5 cts.

LUPINUS affinis. ANNUAL LUPINE. Pkt. 5 cts.

MATRICARIA parthenoides alba plena. Hardy annual 18 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts.

MATTHIOLA incana, var. annua. GILLIFLOWER, TEN-WEEKS STOCK. Dwarf, early-flowered, mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Giant Perfection. TEN-WEEKS STOCK. Pkt. 5c.

MENTZELIA Lindleyi (*Bartonia aurea*). Showy golden yellow flowers above a gray, downy, thistle-like foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE. The flower-garden is not complete without this well-known favorite. Sowing in April and again in July will keep up a succession of these fragrant flowers until frost.

Bismarck. Very large-flowered. Pkt. 8 cts.

Giant-flowered Red. Pkt. 5 cts.

Parsons' White Tree. Pkt. 5 cts.

MARGOLD, Tagetes erecta aurantiaca. Pkt. 5c.

M. —, var. **Eldorado.** Pkt. 5 cts.

M. —, var. **Prince of Orange.** Pkt. 5 cts.

NASTURTIUMS, Tall or Climbing. Finest mixed varieties. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.
N., Tom Thumb. Dwarf or bedding. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

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P. grandiflora, Princess of Wurtemberg, Rose. Pkt. 20 cts.

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RUDBECKIA bicolor superba. CONEFLOWER.

Annual, 1 to 2 feet, heads 2 inches across. Rays yellow above, purplish brown below. Pkt. 8c.

R. amplexicaulis. 1 to 2 feet. Rays yellow, with brown-purple base. Pkt. 5 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS sinuata (*S. variabilis*). Hardy annual, 1 to 2 feet high, branching, pubescent with flowers 2 inches long, from straw-color and yellow to scarlet and nearly blue. Pkt. 5 cts.

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On flowers and plants in windows, flower- and vegetable-gardens, shrubs, small fruits, trees, etc., it is used as a spray for all plant lice and insects which injure plant life. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; by mail 13 cts. (Makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution.) 8-oz. cake, 20 cts.; by mail, 28 cts. (Makes 4 gallons solution.) Easy to use. Dissolves in water and can be applied with atomizer.

Select List of Sweet Peas

Too much cannot be said in favor of this much-prized flower. Its culture is very simple, and if the white-seeded sorts are not sown before the ground is comparatively dry, there is little chance of failure. Sow in new ground as early as may be, so that a fairly good start can be made before hot weather.

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By the packet only

Constance Oliver. Creamy yellow, flushed with rich rose-pink. Standard and wings waved and crimped. Large flowers, usually borne four on long stems. Pkt. 8 cts.

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WAVED SWEET PEAS OF THE UNWIN TYPE

Gladys Unwin. A bold flower, with standard crinkled and waved; broad wing; of a lovely light pink.

E. J. Castle. Rich carmine-rose shaded salmon.

BEST TALL SWEET PEAS

America. The brightest blood-red-striped.

Burpee's Earliest White. One of the best of the whites. Comes into full bloom in forty-five days.

Flora Norton. A rich lavender, entirely free from any mauve or pinkish tinge. The flowers are large and of fine form.

Janet Scott. A beautiful, rich pink; flowers of unusual size, generally borne three on a stem.

Maid of Honor. White, edged with blue.

Mont Blanc (Florence Denzer). Early; white; fine for forcing.

Mrs. Alexander Wallace. Early; rosy lavender.

Mrs. Dugdale. Large; beautiful deep rose.

Othello. Deep, glossy maroon.

Queen Alexandra. This is an intense scarlet of finest form. It is very free-flowering and the flowers of giant size, with long, strong stems. Must be given plenty of room.

Shasta. Pure white flowers of good size.

Sunproof Salopian. A fine scarlet.

Any of the above, except where noted, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/2 lb. 40 cts.

Mixed Sweet Peas same rate as the others. My mixture will be composed of some of the best colors and kinds.

Collection of a packet each of 12 kinds offered, not including any of the Spencers, 65 cts.

Collection of one ounce each of kinds offered, not including any of the Spencers, \$1.10.

A leaflet giving directions for growing Sweet Peas will be placed in each order sent out.



Spencer Sweet Peas

Hazeltine's Hand Weeder

My men like this better than any other weeder we have tried here. It is useful in thinning out. See illustration. 25 cts. each; 30 cts. by mail.



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CHINESE ASTERS.

American Branching. Rose, violet and white.

Globe-flowered Perfection.

Comet, Mixed.

Pæonia-flowered.

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S. A. Nutt. Dark red. One of the best bedders.

Gen. Grant. A favorite as a bedder. Flowers orange-scarlet.

Mme. Buchner. A strong, vigorous plant with magnificent snow-white flowers.

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Granville. A single, dark rose-pink Geranium, with white blotches

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Albert Deleaux. Golden foliage, mottled green; flowers lavender.

Mme. de Blonay. Large trusses of nearly white flowers.

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Nice for mixed bouquets. The dried leaves will remain fragrant for years. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

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Palmetto. 2-year roots. \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

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Bedding Geraniums

Select List of Small Fruits

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These respond to good treatment and, seeming to prefer a sandy soil, will grow and fruit almost anywhere.

Eldorado. Very hardy and very sweet.

Snyder. A popular, hardy and prolific sort. It often gives a good picking where others have failed.

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Fay's Prolific. Rich red.

White Grape. A fine white variety.

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Agawam. Large, deep red, sweet.

Concord. A prolific black Grape which succeeds everywhere.

Campbell's Early. Improved Concord. Very early.

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Catawba. Red, sweet and rich.

Niagara. Said to be the best white variety. Very large bunches of pale yellow fruit and very delicious. Occupies the same place among the White Grapes, as Concord does among the blacks. Makes a particularly fine wine.

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Any soil that will grow good corn is suitable for Raspberries. Cut out the old wood as soon as the crop is harvested if best results are desired. This enables the young canes to get more vigor for the next crop.

Marlboro. Bright crimson. The plant is strong-growing and very prolific.

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50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100



Early Richmond Cherry

Apples

Baldwin. Fine for cooking. A standard winter Apple, with red or reddish skin.

Early Harvest. A tart, early summer Apple; light color and flesh.

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Live Forever.....	30	Perennial Pea.....	23	Shasta Daisy.....	8	Tulip Poppy.....	51
Liver Leaf.....	15	Persian Lilac.....	47	Sheepberry.....	48	Tunica.....	32
Lobelia.....	23, 50	Petunia.....	51	Shield Fern.....	39	Turk's Cap Lily.....	22
Lombardy Poplar.....	46	Pheasant's Eye Pink.....	10	Shirley Poppy.....	51	Ulmara.....	32
Loniceria.....	42, 46	Philadelphus.....	46	Shooting Star.....	12	Ulmus.....	48
Lupinus.....	23, 50	Phlox.....	27, 51	Showy Lady's-Slipper.....	36	Uvularia.....	32
Lychnis.....	24	Physocarpus.....	46	Siberian Coral Lily.....	23	Verbasum.....	32
Lycium.....	42	Physostegia.....	28	Siberian Foxglove.....	12	Verbena.....	51, 53
Lysimachia.....	42	Picea.....	46	Siberian Larkspur.....	10	Vermont Pink.....	11
Lythrum.....	24	Pinus.....	46	Side-saddle Flower.....	30	Veronica.....	32
Madonna Lily.....	21	Pinxter Flower.....	46	Silene.....	30	Viburnum.....	48
Madwort.....	3	Pitcher Plant.....	30	Silky Cornel.....	44	Vinca.....	42
Magnolia.....	46	Plantain Lily.....	13	Silver Bell Tree.....	45	Vine Bower.....	42
Maidenhair Fern.....	38	Platycodon.....	28	Silver Maple.....	43	Vines.....	42
Maidenhair Tree.....	45	Plume Poppy.....	5	Silver Spleenwort.....	38	Viola.....	32, 51
Maiden Pink.....	11	Plums.....	54	Smaller Solomon's Seal.....	29	Violet.....	32
Malva.....	24	Podophyllum.....	28	Smilacina.....	30	Virginia Cowslip.....	24
Mandrake.....	28	Polemonium.....	28	Smoke Tree.....	47	Virginia Creeper.....	42
Marigold.....	49, 50	Polygonatum.....	29	Snapdragon.....	49, 53	Virgin's Bower.....	42
Marshmallow.....	16	Polygonum.....	29	Sneezeweed.....	14	Wake-robin.....	31
Matricaria.....	50	Polystichum.....	39	Snowball.....	48	Waldsteinia.....	33
Matrimony Vine.....	42	Populus.....	46	Snowberry.....	48	Walking Leaf.....	38
May-apple.....	28	Portulaca.....	51	Solomon's Seal.....	31	Wallflower.....	51
Matthiola.....	50	Potentilla.....	29	Sorbaria.....	47	Wall Pepper.....	30
Meadow Sweet.....	32, 47	Prairie Gayfeather.....	23	Sorbread.....	9	Washington Thorn.....	45
Mentispermum.....	42	Prickly Ash.....	48	Spanish Iris.....	10	Wayfaring Tree.....	48
Mentzelia.....	42	Primula.....	29	Spiderwort.....	31	Weigela.....	48
Mertensia.....	24	Psedera.....	42	Spiraea.....	31	White Alder.....	44
Mignonne.....	50	Purple-leaved Beech.....	45	Spleenwort.....	38	White Cedar.....	48
Milla.....	36	Purple Meadow Rue.....	31	Spruce.....	46	White Elm.....	48
Mock Orange.....	24	Putty Root.....	36	Squirrel Corn.....	11	White Fringe.....	44
Monarda.....	24	Pyrethrum.....	36	Stachys.....	30	White or Gray Birch.....	46
Money-wort.....	24	Pyrus.....	46	Staghorn Sumac.....	47	White Honeysuckle.....	46
Monkshead.....	24	Quercus.....	46	Statice.....	47	White Maple.....	43
Montbretia.....	36	Ragged Robin.....	24	St. Bruno's Lily.....	27	White Pine.....	46
Moonsed.....	42	Ranunculus.....	29	Stokes' Aster.....	30	White Plantain Lily.....	13
Morning-Glory.....	50	Raspberries.....	54	Stokesia.....	30	White Snakeroot.....	13
Mossy-Cup Oak.....	30	Rattlesnake Plantain.....	36	Stonecrop.....	30	White Thorn.....	44
Mossy Stoncrop.....	31	Red-berried Elder.....	47	Sugar Maple.....	43	Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.....	43
Moss Verbena.....	51	Red-Bud.....	44	Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.....	51	Wild Bergamot.....	24
Mountain Ash.....	29	Red Maple.....	43	Sumac.....	47	Wild Hyacinth.....	7
Mountain Fleece.....	29	Red Osier.....	43	Summer Hyacinths.....	34	Windflower.....	3
Mountain Laurel.....	46	Red Spruce.....	46	Sunflower.....	50	Winterberry.....	45
Mountain Maple.....	46	Rhododendron.....	46	Swamp Honeysuckle.....	46	Wistaria.....	42
Mullein.....	32	Rhubarb.....	53	Swamp Pink.....	2	Witch Hazel.....	45
Musk Mallow.....	32	Rhus.....	47	Sweet Flax.....	42	Wolfsbane.....	2
Myosotis.....	24	Ribes.....	47	Sweet Gale.....	46	Wood Lily.....	31
Myrica.....	46	Ricinus.....	51	Sweet Peas.....	52	Woodspice.....	30
Nannyberry.....	48	Robinia.....	47	Sweet Pepper Bush.....	44	Woolly Woundwort.....	30
Nasturtium.....	51	Rocket.....	15	Sweet-scented Shrub.....	44	Woolly Foxglove.....	12
Negundo.....	46	Rock Soapwort.....	29	Sweet Vernal Grass.....	31	Xanthoxylum.....	48
New Jersey Tea.....	44	Rose Acacia.....	47	Sweet William.....	10, 50	Yellow Flag.....	18
Nigella.....	51	Rose Bay.....	46	Symphoricarpos.....	47	Yucca.....	33
Ninebark.....	46, 47	Rose Campion.....	24	Syringa.....	46, 47	Zinnia.....	51

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ASPLENIUM FILIX-FOEMINA

Horsford's Hardy Plants, Ferns,
Shrubs and Trees